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EDITOR.....F. R. MARSHALL
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....IRENE YOUNG
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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THE EDITOR'S BOX

Bradford Bears:

Shortly in advance of our last presidential election Boston wool houses were active in making contracts in the west on 1925 wools. At that time the election of Mr. Coolidge did not appear more certain than does Mr. Hoover's success as now judged four weeks before the voting.

It seems improbable that any considerable business will be done this fall upon 1929 clips. While Boston conditions are firm and improving things have been uncertain abroad. Bradford operators have made a determined and partially successful effort to lower or hold steady the prices at London. Strength of demand for supplies for mills on the continent is reported by our Boston correspondent as having prevented larger reductions in recent English auctions.

Bradford's attitude appears to be due wholly to a desire to hold down costs of material rather than to decline in sales or values of manufactured goods.

Slow improvement appears to continue in the American goods trade. Our manufacturers, like their fellows in England, want cheap material but with goods trade no worse than it is in both countries, with strength in Europe, and with only normal supplies in sight, price recessions do not seem more likely than do advances. Probably the situation is becoming more stable. With steadier prices and less speculative activity there will be more favorable opportunity for bringing into operation a more orderly and economical system of handling domestic wools from growers to the mills.

The Market Course:

Hindsight is more accurate than foresight. But the man who studies the past is in the best position to judge the future.

The most careful students of the course and causes of prices in the lamb markets do not profess to be able always to sell at the high point, but many of them have

been able to recognize some of the danger signals, and to forecast the size of market runs in a way to avoid a good many of the hard experiences that come to those who ship and market without considering the statistics of movements, receipts, and demand, at the places where the prices are made.

Events of September at the Chicago and Omaha markets, as reported and analyzed in this issue by Messrs. Poole and Kittoe are highly instructive and suggestive. The Wool Grower's market section must necessarily consist mainly of reviews of things that are in the past, but if regularly studied they are of great value to those who have yet to go to market this season. Their continuous study will be of help to any producer in determining for next season as to when he will have his lambs ready for shipment, where he will sell, and what instructions he should give to his commission salesman.

Selection of Ewes:

The insistent needs for quality production and lower costs mean more intense study and planning by the stockman who shows a margin of profit under modern conditions.

The constant striving to lower costs while improving quality more pointedly brings to each section of the country the need of specializing upon the class of products most favored by its natural conditions. In some areas of the western states lands can be used more profitably in growing fine wool than in attempting to produce other grades that at times may be more popular at the markets. In other cases emphasis must be placed upon securing maximum weight and finish of lambs for the market. In one case wool is paramount in the other, meat, but neither can ever be ignored.

For the most part the improvement of sheep for peculiar usefulness for recognized conditions and requirements must

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be sought through selective breeding. Only by that means can the best be made better. The average quality of commercial flocks must be advanced both by constructive breeding and by selecting out at the low end.

In Dr. Joseph's article in this issue new ideas are advanced as to how to proceed in identifying the least profitable ewes. The article shows in a new light the importance of size and weight in selection for total value of production. It is worthy of careful study.

Lamb Fattening:

The first of a series of articles upon methods and rations to be used in fattening lambs is printed in this issue of the Wool Grower. The series will be written by W. G. Kammlade, professor of sheep husbandry in the University of Illinois. In the main it will consist of an analysis and summary of such of the tests made at the various experiment stations as are of interest to feeders in the cornbelt and western states.

While lamb feeders ordinarily are most audible in their discussion of buying and selling levels they are at all times compelled to figure how gains can be made more rapidly or more cheaply from the feed materials on hand or procurable. A great deal of work has been done at the colleges and experiment stations but unfortunately the various research endeavors have not been very well synchronized or co-ordinated.

Professor Kammlade will examine all the data and report the methods or combinations of feeds found by any one experimenter, or by a number of them, to be clearly better or less useful than other methods or rations. In these articles results will be presented wholly on the basis of amounts of feed required to produce a pound of gain. Feed values vary so widely with the years and different feeding sections that conclusions expressed in dollars and cents cannot be generally applicable. From the amounts of feeds required under different methods or in various ration combinations the individual feeder readily can compute what are his best buys to combine with what he has on hand to secure the most economical gains in his feed lots.

ASSOCIATION VOTE ON AGRICULTURE REFERENDUM

The United States Chamber of Commerce has for some years followed the plan of taking votes of its member organizations upon important public questions. The results of such votes determine the position to be taken by representatives of the chamber in regard to legislative and other matters. The ballots furnished to member organizations contain recommendations to be approved or opposed. In the referendum vote recently taken upon agriculture the committee of the Chamber of Commerce made seven recommendations which were the subject of the vote. The National Wool Growers Association is allowed ten votes in the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which were cast upon the committee recommendations as follows:

1. The Committee recommends strict coordination of land, reclamation, and reforestation policies of the federal government. 7 In Favor. 3 Opposed.
2. The Committee recommends postponement of further reclamation projects until demonstration of need for the additional production. 7 In Favor. 3 Opposed.
3. The Committee recommends that the National Chamber expressly declare that its advocacy of reasonable protection for American industries subject to destructive competition from abroad and of benefit to any considerable part of the country is applicable to agriculture. 10 In Favor.
4. The Committee recommends that cooperative marketing of agricultural products should be supported and that producers of agricultural commodities should be encouraged to form cooperative marketing associations along sound economic lines. 10 In Favor.
5. The Committee recommends that agricultural credit requirements be met through full development and adaptation of existing facilities. 10 In Favor.
6. The Committee recommends creation of a federal farm board, to report its recommendations to Congress. 5 In Favor. 4 Opposed.
7. The Committee recommends adequate federal appropriations for economic and scientific agricultural research by the Department of Agriculture. 8 In Favor. 2 Opposed.

EVENTS FOR SHEEPME

SHOWS AND SALES

Pacific International Live Stock Show—November 3-10, Portland, Ore.

Pacific International Wool Show—November 3-10, Portland, Oregon.

Live Stock Show—November 13-15, San Francisco, Calif.

CONVENTIONS

California Wool Growers—November 16-17, San Francisco.

Oregon Wool Growers—January 11-12, Baker City.

Montana Wool Growers—January 17-18, Billings, Montana.

Utah Wool Growers—January 22-23, Salt Lake City.

National Wool Growers—January 29-30-31, Phoenix, Ariz.

New Mexico Wool Growers—February 5-6, Roswell.



The highest priced ram at the last National Ram Sale—"Outlaw," a two-year-old ram sold by Mr. H. C. Miller and Son to Mr. George L. Miller. By mistake in the September Wool Grower a cut of another sheep was shown as "Outlaw."

THE TARIFF TODAY

By President Frank J. Hagenbarth

Hon. Porter J. McCumber, ex-chairman of the U. S. Senate Finance Committee, recently wrote: "There is, perhaps, no revenue measure the effect of which is so little understood by the public as a tariff law. The average person thinks of the retail cost of an article only. There is no occasion for him to look back of this cost; (nor is he able to) for the purpose of ascertaining on what it is based. Hence, many persons think of a tariff rate of duty of twenty or forty or sixty percent, as based upon the retail price and thereby they get an exceedingly erroneous impression of what the tariff means."

There is a wide spread impression that the raw wool tariff materially increases the cost of men's all wool suits. The facts are that the average suit of clothes contains three and one-half yards of fourteen ounce cloth. It requires three and one-half pounds of clean wool to make such a suit. The tariff on this wool is thirty-one cents per clean pound and after deducting a credit of five cents for value of waste not used in making the cloth we have left a net tariff cost on the suit of one dollar, three and a half cents. In like manner the wool tariff cost on an all wool, light weight summer ten ounce suit, amounts to less than seventy-five cents. **YET THE TARIFF OF THIRTY-ONE CENTS PER CLEAN POUND OF WOOL MEANS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RUIN OR THE EXISTENCE OF THE WOOL GROWING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND AT HOW SMALL A COST TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONSUMER!**

During the committee discussions and hearings when the present Fordney-McCumber tariff act was being framed at Washington, the Finance Committee of the Senate secured bona fide bills of sale showing advances of over two thousand percent between the first foreign cost and the retail price paid by the consumer. In these transactions there was no relation between the tariff and the consumer's cost. The Secretary of the Treasury on July 31, 1922, wrote a letter to the Fin-

ance Committee from which the following table was compiled by Senator McCumber:

The Retail Selling Price of Articles as Contrasted with the Foreign Value and Tariff Duties

ARTICLE AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Foreign Cost	Duty	U. S. Retail Price
Ladies' kid gloves, 16 button, 24 in. (Germany)	\$7.795	.8375	\$8.95
Ladies' lambskin gloves, (wrist strap) (France)	.275	.187	2.00
Metal thread lace, per yd. (France)	.574	.344	3.59
Brier pipe (England)	.663	.331	5.00
Man's straw hat (England)	.918	.337	4.00
China dinner set, 100 pc. (France)	21.50	11.80	134.00
Linen towels hemstitched, per doz. (Ireland)	3.52	.123	4.00
Carving set (Germany)	2.69	.80	15.00
Lamp chimney (Germany)	.033	.015	.23
Electric lamp (Germany)	2.60	.52	12.00
Swiss watch, 7 jewel, Switzerland	1.00	.30	9.45
Hot water bottle, rubber (Austria)	.637	.095	2.75
Men's hose (clocked) (Germany)	.12	.06	.65

A little calculation will show the small part that tariff tax plays in these costs.

The Wool Growers Committee and the Tariff Commission showed that, as nearly as could be ascertained, it cost about 45½ cents more per clean pound, on the average, to produce a pound of wool in the United States than it cost our principal foreign wool competitor. The American growers asked Congress for a 33 cent per pound duty on clean content of imported wools and were given a tariff of 31 cents,—14½ cents, or about 32 per cent less, than the difference in cost of production. Nevertheless the American consumer is now paying less tariff and the producer is entitled to more actual benefit than under any protective tariff bill ever written.

From Department of Commerce figures issued in 1924, after the Fordney-McCumber tariff act had been in operation nearly two years, we find from actual commercial tests, comparing wholesale costs of 1913 (prewar) with 1923 prices, that wool clothes and clothing of every kind showed an advance of 99 per cent after paying every form of tariff on raw wools and on manufactures thereof. On the other hand **WITH HIDES, LEATHER AND SHOES ON THE FREE LIST, SHOES ADVANCED ONE HUNDRED AND**

TWENTY SIX PERCENT AND CARPETS, WITH CARPET WOOLS ON THE FREE LIST, ADVANCED ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT.

There is room for reflection in these statements of fact which prove that factors other than tariff, mainly determine costs to the consumer. And further, we know that the wool growing industry is ruined without adequate tariffs and that the cost to the consumer is, as proven, less on protected woolen clothing than is the cost on free trade shoes and carpet wools.

Under the present wool tariff it has been shown conclusively by cost sheets prepared by the Idaho Wool Growers Association and by the University of Wyoming, that over a series of years the profits per ewe average around \$1.00 per head on a total investment of over \$20.00 per head in the ewe and collateral equipment. In this era of prosperity and advancement in American business, this net return is about one-half of what it should be, especially when we take into consideration the natural risk and hazards of the business and the burden of debt piled up during and immediately after the war.

The wool growing industry cannot withstand any further shocks and survive, and when we hear a very prominent eastern politician seeking high and most influential advisory and executive office make the statement that the Underwood-Simmons tariff act of 1913 is a pattern to follow, not only wool growers, but cattlemen and all agricultural industries should take alarm and sound the tocsin of war! Last August Senator Smoot, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee compiled a list of agricultural products admitted free or with very nominal duties under the provisions of the Underwood bill, which rates are compared with those now collected under the Act of 1922, in the table accompanying this article.

Forewarned is forearmed. What producer of wool, or lambs, or cattle, or sugar, or milk, or butter, or hogs, or eggs, or

fruits, or nuts, or potatoes, or buckwheat, or wheat, or rye, or practically any agricultural product, can face the prospect of a renewal of the Underwood-Simmons bill without a paling of the cheek and fainting of the heart?

We hear much of a "competitive tariff." America cannot compete with a half paid, half shod, half clothed, and half fed foreigner. Such a tariff is arrant nonsense. Even a tariff based on the "difference in cost of production" has its

limitations. Experience has proven that it is next to impossible and at least highly impractical accurately to determine, even by the Tariff Commission, foreign costs of production. Where foreign governments do not prohibit giving out proper information, they at least will not cooperate. All foreigners are anxious to have as low an American tariff as possible, so that they may invade our markets and take our gold more easily.

The best American protective tariff will

be written only when based on the American standard of living and scale of wages. Let the foreigner come up to these levels and perhaps we can then have free trade. We cannot, with safety to our institutions, sink to the European level.

If perchance an American tariff rate be written higher than the difference in costs of production, then competition, under the provisions of our anti-trust laws, will keep prices within reason. This, unfortunately for them, is proven by the situa-

Comparison of Tariff Rates in the 1913 (Democratic) and the 1922 (Republican) Acts, on Agricultural and Farm Products

Article	1913 Act.	1922 Act.	Article	1913 Act.	1922 Act.
Alfalfa seed	Free	4c lb.	Beets, sugar	5 per cent	80c ton
Beef and veal (fresh)	Free	3c lb.	Beets, other	5 per cent	17 per cent
Cattle, less than 1050	Free	1½c lb.	Mushrooms, dried	2½c lb.	45 per cent
Cattle, over 1050	Free	2c lb.	Mushrooms, fresh	2½c lb.	45 per cent
Lamb, fresh	Free	4c lb.	Peas, dried	10c bu.	1c lb.
Mutton, fresh	Free	2½c lb.	Peas, green	10c bu.	1c lb.
Sheep, less than 1 year	Free	82 a head	Peas, preserved, etc.	1c lb.	2c lb.
Sheep, over 1 year	Free	82 a head	Peas, split	20c bu.	1¼c lb.
Lard	Free	1c lb.	Garlic	1c lb.	2c lb.
Compounds and substitutes	Free	4c lb.	Onions	20c bu.	1c lb.
Pork, fresh	Free	¾c lb.	Potato flour	Free	2½c lb.
Other pork	Free	2c lb.	Potatoes, dried	Free	2¾c lb.
Swine	Free	½c lb.	Potatoes, white	Free	50c per 100 lbs.
Meats, preserved, etc.	Free	20 per cent	Tomatoes, natural	15 per cent	½c lb.
Cream	Free	20c gal.	Tomatoes, prepared	25c	15 per cent
Milk, fresh	Free	2½c gal.	Turnips	15 per cent	12c per 100 lbs.
Milk, condensed, etc.	Free	1½c @ 1¾c lb.	Vegetables, n. o. p.	15 per cent	25 per cent
Butter	2½c lb.	8c lb.	Soya beans	25 per cent	35 per cent
Substitutes	2½c lb.	8c lb.	Vegetables, sliced	25 per cent	35 per cent
Cheese and substitutes	20 per cent	5c lb.	Hay	82 ton	84 ton
Eggs, dried	3c lb.	18c lb.	Straw	50c ton	81 ton
Eggs, frozen	1c lb.	6c lb.	Hops	16c lb.	24c lb.
Eggs, yolk-dried	10 per cent	18c lb.	Oats	6c bu.	15c lb.
Eggs, yolk-frozen	10 per cent	6c lb.	Rice, brown	½c lb.	1¼c lb.
Eggs in shell	Free	8c dozen	Rice, meal, flower	¼c lb.	½c lb.
Whole eggs, dried	10c lb.	18c lb.	Rice, milled	1c lb.	2c lb.
Whole eggs, frozen	2c lb.	6c lb.	Rye, flour	Free	45c per 100 lbs.
Horses and mules	10 per cent	\$30 a head	Wheat, grain	Free	15c bu.
Horses, valued over \$150	10 per cent	20 per cent	Wheat, flour	Free	78c per 100 lbs.
Honey	10c per gal.	3c lb.	Bran foods	15 per cent	15 per cent
Barley, flour	1c lb.	2c lb.	Apples, dried	1c lb.	2c lb.
Barley, hulled	1c lb.	20c bu.	Apples, green or ripe	10c bu.	25c bu.
Barley, unhulled	15c bushel	20c bu.	Apples, prepared	20 per cent	2½c bu.
Buckwheat, flour	Free	½c lb.	Apricots, dried	1c lb.	1¼c lb.
Corn or maize	Free	15c bu.	Apricots, green	Free	¾c lb.
Buckwheat, hulled, unhulled	Free	10c per 100 lbs.	Apricots, prepared	20 per cent	35 per cent
Cornmeal and flour	Free	30c per 100 lbs.	Cherries, brine	Free	2c lb.
Lemons	Based on space	2c lb., an increase	Cherries, natural	10c bu.	2c lb.
Limes, in brine	Based on space	1c lb., an increase	Cherries, maraschino	20 per cent	40 per cent
Limes, natural	Based on space	1c lb., an increase	Figs, fresh	2c lb.	2c lb.
Oranges	Based on space	1c lb., an increase	Figs, dried	1c lb.	1c lb.
Olives, ripe, dried	15c gal.	4c lb.	Dates, fresh	1c lb.	1c lb.
Olives, in brine, etc.	15c gal.	20c gal.	Dates, dried	20 per cent	1c lb.
Olives, stuffed	15c gal.	30c gal.	Dates, prepared	1c lb.	35 per cent
Peaches and pears, dried	1c lb.	2c lb.	Grapes, in bulk	25c cu. foot	25c cu. ft.
Peaches and pears, ripe	10c bu.	½c lb.	Granefruit	As to space	1c lb.
Peaches and pears, in brine	Free	½c lb.	Wool, grease	Free	31c lb. clean content
Peaches and pears, otherwise	20 per cent	35 per cent	Wool, carnet, unwashed	Free	15c lb.
Pineapples, candied	20 per cent	35 per cent	Wool, carnet, washed	Free	30c lb.
Pineapples, in bulk	85 per 1000	¾c each	Flax, heckled	Free	2c lb.
Plums, dried	1c lb.	½c lb.	Flax, not heckled	Free	1c lb.
Plums, green or ripe	10c bu.	½c lb.	Flax, nolls	Free	¾c lb.
Plums, in brine	Free	½c lb.	Flax, straw	Free	82 ton
Prunes, dried	1c lb.	½c lb.	Flax, hemp hack	Free	2c lb.
Prunes, green	10c bu.	½c lb.	Flax, hemp tow	Free	1c lb.
Fruits, n. s. p., dried	1c lb.	35 per cent	Sugar—Not above 75 sugar degrees, 7½ lb. and .025c for each additional degree, making the duty on 96-degree sugar about 1.306c per pound. Cuban reciprocity brought it down to about 1c per pound.		
Fruits, n. s. n., in brine	Free	35 per cent	1922 tariff, 1.24c per pound and .046c for each additional degree up to 96 degrees, making full duty on 96-degree sugar 2.90c per pound. Cuban reciprocity brought the Cuban duty to 1.74c per pound.		
Fruits, natural	Free	35 per cent	President Coolidge refused to reduce the import duty on sugar from 1.764c per pound, stating that "the interest of the consumer will be served only by the ample supply of the product. This can only be assured by the maintenance of our beet sugar industry. I do not believe that we can maintain such reasonable prices if we destroy our domestic industry."		
Berries, preserved	20 per cent	25 per gal. proof			
Almonds, not shelled	2c lb.	4½c lb.			
Almonds, shelled	2c lb.	3½c lb.			
Peanuts, not shelled	2½c lb.	3c lb.			
Peanuts, shelled	2½c lb.	4c lb.			
Cocoanuts	Free	@2c each			
Pecans, not shelled	2c lb.	3c lb.			
Pecans, shelled	2c lb.	6c lb.			
Walnuts, not shelled	2c lb.	4c lb.			
Walnuts, shelled	2c lb.	12c lb.			
Beans, dried	25c bu.	1¾c lb.			
Beans, green	25c bu.	½c lb.			
Beans, in brine	1c lb.	2c lb.			
Beans, preserved	1c lb.	2c lb.			

tion in the textile industries, which during the war built up their manufacturing potency to a point, which under present conditions, proves unwarranted, and tariff or no tariff, competition is proving ruinous to them. Prices within our borders are set by competition more often than by tariff. The wool grower himself frequently gives away part of his tariff by selling his wool too cheaply.

There is another angle to the protective tariff seldom taken into account. For instance, we allow Cuba about .436 cents per pound advantage on the sugar tariff, bringing the effective tariff down from a theoretical 2.20 cents to an actual 1.764 cents per pound. Who gets the benefit? The Sugar Trust and a group of Wall Street bankers which practically own the Cuban Sugar industry and who, as a measure of gratitude, are unremitting in their efforts to destroy the western sugar beet industry. The American farmer and Hawaii and the Phillipines can produce all the sugar America consumes and at fair prices to the producers.

Bananas from Central America, cherries from Italy, eggs, peanuts and soy bean-oil from China and Manchuria, hides and wool from all the world, beans, nuts, olives, flax, onions, and what not, even under the present tariff are depriving the American farmer of his home market to a great extent. Brazil practically prohibits our canned goods yet we give free entrance to her coffee.

The present tariff, with an average *ad valorem* equivalent rate of 36.7 percent is the lowest tariff bill ever written and covers only 14.3 percent of our total imports. All political parties have promised helpful tariffs to the farmers,—but another Underwood tariff bill, as threatened, will not relieve,—it would destroy. America's annual production is now about \$70,000,000,000. Europe's total international trade is \$58,750,000,000. The U. S. exports \$4,800,000,000. Exports are less than 7 percent of our production and the American farmer and livestock producer buys four times as much of our total production as does the foreigner. Therefore should not the farmer and stockman have the greater consideration when any tariff law is written?

September Lamb Supplies and Prices

There was a net drop of \$1.65 per hundred in the Chicago prices of fat lambs during September.

There is printed below the official record for September of receipts and weekly prices at Chicago, also receipts for eleven markets (including Chicago) in corresponding weeks of this year and last year.

such large supplies of fat lambs to some markets that former killing records were exceeded and a part of the product frozen for holding off the market.

The receipts as shown include considerable numbers of lambs that have been shipped from one of the eleven markets included in the table to other markets also included. Also, there is the factor

Chicago Weekly Receipts and Prices: Receipts at 11 Markets Compared With 1927

For Week Ended:	CHICAGO				
	Receipts 1928	Receipts 1927	Bulk of Sales Fat Westerns 1928	Receipts at 11 Markets* 1928	1927 Same Week
Sept. 8.....	98,000	94,922	\$15.00-\$15.65	330,000	344,009
Sept. 15.....	132,700	88,161	14.00- 15.25	474,500	327,709
Sept. 22.....	116,000	102,624	13.75- 14.15	488,424	365,278
Sept. 29.....	127,500	84,892	13.75- 14.00	460,300	389,437
Total.....	474,100	370,598		1,753,124	1,426,433

*Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, E. St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland.

The record shows an increase of 326,691 head or 2.3 per cent in the eleven markets' receipts in the same September weeks of the two years. The figures on shipments of feeder and stock lambs from the market show an increase of 103,013 from the same markets at the same time.

September Shipments of Feeders and

Stockers from 12 Markets Compared With Last Year

	Same week, 1927
Sept. 1 to 7, 1928.....	120,916
Sept. 9 to 14, 1928.....	176,584
Sept. 15 to 21, 1928.....	180,580
Sept. 22 to 28, 1928.....	220,468
Total	698,548
	595,535

After deducting the month's increase of feeder shipments out from the markets from their increase of receipts, there appears to be a slaughter increase for the month of about 200,000 head above the numbers killed in September 1927. If this extra number actually went into meat consumption channels then the packers had a serious undertaking upon their facilities to handle and dispose of the product. Such a total increase in slaughter might not be any serious tax upon the selling forces nor greatly affect prices obtainable from retailers if the quantity was well distributed. However, the second week of September brought

of variation in numbers of feeder lambs reaching the markets in different seasons.

From January 1st to August 31st of this year the official figures show an increase in lamb slaughter under federal inspection of 190,965 or 2.3 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1927.

The figures for September are still more interesting although they cannot now be checked with slaughter records due to the fact that the latter figures are not published until several weeks after the close of each month.

The season's record already shows that some of the price breaks could have been prevented by such better regulation and distribution of supplies as would be possible through a more effectively organized producing industry. The facts as to the actual increase in the number of lambs marketed and the apparent actual increase in production will be presented and discussed in greater detail in a future issue of the Wool Grower. In order to draw fair conclusions from the season's statistical record it is necessary to await the completion of shipping from the range territory and also to secure the published figures as to slaughter.

DEMONSTRATING LAMB IN MILWAUKEE

An Observer from the National Live Stock and Meat Board Reports on the Milwaukee Meeting as Seen from the Floor

By Redman B. Davis

Reports on the success of the Lamb Consumption Campaign from week to week have been highly gratifying. Now even a greater interest in lamb has been stimulated through a new feature just introduced into the program. This feature is in the form of contests for retailers on boning and rolling the breast of lamb, using the new methods advocated in this campaign.

The first contest of this nature was held in connection with the campaign at Milwaukee, Wis., on September 10. Its success more than justified a continuance of the plan and as a result keen competition has been developed in each of the cities visited since. The time of one minute and two seconds set by the winner in Milwaukee has not yet been equalled, however.

Observer Sees Real Campaign Activity

The writer was greatly impressed during the final day of the Milwaukee campaign by the activity attending the preparations for the evening meeting, and by the meeting itself. At the packing plant where this meeting was to be held, workmen were busy the greater part of the day "dressing up" the room, building a special table for the cutting demonstration, bringing in and arranging chairs, etc. A half-dozen or more officials of the plant sorting and tying up lamb literature into parcels for distribution later to the audience was indicative of the splendid cooperation being extended.

Well before the time for the meeting, which was set for 8:15 P. M., all was at readiness. It had rained intermittently throughout the day and as the hour for the meeting approached there was no improvement in the weather. It was evident that those in charge were uneasy. It looked very much as though the rain would spoil everything.

By eight o'clock a few had arrived and by 8:15 there were a few more, but not enough to warrant starting the pro-



COMPETING FOR THE MILWAUKEE CHAMPIONSHIP IN ROLLING BREASTS OF LAMB

In the center is Alfred B. Ferko, Independent Packing House Market of Milwaukee, who was the winner of the contest staged Monday night, September 10, as a feature of the Milwaukee program. Mr. Ferko required only one minute and two seconds to finish his rolled breast of lamb. At the right is William J. Schmidler of the Booth Street Meat Market, who finished second, in two minutes and ten seconds. At the left is George Krauss of the Pioneer Market, who was third, in three minutes and twenty seconds.

gram. In the next fifteen or twenty minutes, however, there was a steady stream of arrivals and it became apparent that more than rain would be necessary to keep the Milwaukee retailers away from this lamb meeting.

Finds Retailers Enthused

The writer circulated among the groups of retailers standing about waiting for the meeting to start. I found a general feeling among these men that they were going to learn something worthwhile. A large number of them had attended a similar meeting earlier in the week and were present to get a better knowledge of how this improved lamb cutting is accomplished.

One of the latter class said that he had been in business for thirty years and that this lamb demonstration was the best thing he had ever seen.

"I'm not afraid of getting stuck with lamb anymore," he said. "I'm especially strong for this rolled breast."

He interrupted his conversation to shout to an acquaintance who passed: "You'll learn something tonight, Joe."

Another retailer said he bought the

lamb that was cut up at the previous meeting.

"I never saw a lamb go like that one did. I never did handle much lamb before but this has taught me a lesson."

Retail Secretary Well Pleased

Emil Priebe, Secretary of the Wisconsin Retail Market Men's Association, was among those present. In fact, Mr. Priebe was one of the big boosters throughout the Milwaukee Lamb Campaign. He was very well pleased with its accomplishments.

"There is no question of the value of these new lamb cutting methods to the retailer," said Mr. Priebe. "The boys have certainly shown that they appreciate what the Board and the lamb men have done for them in bringing out this new information."

The call to order put an end to these interesting interviews. The assembly room was filled to over-flowing. Two hundred fifty chairs had been provided but this number fell far short of being sufficient. At least fifty of the audience found it necessary to stand. Cities aside from Milwaukee were represented. Among these was a delegation from

Waukesha. There were a number of women in the audience.

Audience Attentive During Cutting

Following preliminary remarks by R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and K. H. Clarke, manager of the Plankinton Packing Co., D. W. Hartzell, the lamb wizard, proceeded to demonstrate the art of cutting lamb so as to utilize it to the best advantage. The audience was tense throughout the twenty or thirty minutes of his demonstration. There was no mistaking the fact that everyone present was vitally interested.

Then came the breast rolling contest. Those in charge had been afraid that some trouble might be experienced in getting volunteer contestants to display their skill, or lack of it, before a large audience. These fears proved groundless, however. The call for contestants brought more volunteers than could be handled.

Alfred B. Ferko, of the Independent Packing House Market, was the winner, completing his rolled breast in the surprisingly short time of one minute and two seconds. William J. Schmidler of the Booth Street Market was second, and George Krauss of the Pioneer Market was third.

Following the contest the meeting was adjourned but nearly everybody stayed to examine the various cuts made by Mr. Hartzell and ask scores of questions regarding them.

Enthusiasm is the Rule

All in all, it was an exceedingly profitable meeting; but the observer learned that it was no exception to the rule in this lamb campaign. As a matter of fact, many meetings, just as well attended and just as enthusiastic, have been held since in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Louisville, Des Moines, and Sioux City, and excellent programs are in prospect for the immediate future in San Diego, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and Oakland.

Without question, the best insight into the effectiveness of the Lamb Campaign can be obtained from expressions of the trade as to what they think of it. Brief snatches of conversation in the first part

of this article show that Milwaukee recognized the full value of the work.

Suppose we add to these a few quotations from letters which have come voluntarily to the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Letters Commend Lamb Work

Here is one from L. W. Kube, traffic manager of the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company:

"Just want to let you know the lamb demonstration here at St. Paul and South St. Paul met with great favor. Mr. Hartzell certainly made a very fine presentation of his subject. The meetings both at St. Paul and South St. Paul were well attended, and the newspapers of both places gave a great deal of attention and publicity. Mr. Hartzell was welcomed over radio and gave several very interesting talks over the air.

"On behalf of this company, I want to express our appreciation of this campaign to encourage the consumption of lamb, and we believe that the project was handled so well here that we can expect very gratifying results to come from it."

W. P. Dolan, secretary and traffic manager of the St. Paul Live Stock Exchange, was very appreciative of the lamb work. In his letter he says:

"I wish to express the thanks and appreciation of our Exchange to the National Live Stock and Meat Board for the very instructive lamb demonstration put on before a meeting of our Exchange on September 14th.

"It was the best and most educational demonstration that I have ever seen and similar expressions of praise were expressed by the members of our Exchange, many of whom have been in the sheep business for the past thirty or more years. They stated that they never say anything that compared with it. I am sure that the demonstration will have a very beneficial effect in popularizing lamb for consumption in our territory.

"We are attempting to capitalize on this demonstration by having our members call at their butcher shops for some of the cuts that were made up and displayed at the demonstration."

Dean W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota, and a director of the National Wool Growers Association, who lent

valuable assistance in the St. Paul campaign, writes as follows:

"I greatly enjoyed cooperating with Mr. Hartzell when he gave a lamb demonstration before the retail meat dealers of St. Paul in the Ryan Hotel. As you perhaps know, I have taken considerable interest in the cutting of lamb and mutton in times past. I felt that our retail shops were not giving enough attention to the methods of cutting sheep and lamb carcasses; that if more study were given this matter lamb and mutton cuts could be made much more attractive to consumers. The demonstration clearly brought out my convictions along this line. It was very gratifying, indeed, to me to note the eager interest of the dealers assembled. I think the campaign is doing a very fine piece of work and I sincerely hope funds may be secured for continuing it in the future."

From The Eat Shops, a chain of restaurants in St. Paul and Minneapolis:

"Mr. J. S. Bangs, manager of Swift & Company, South St. Paul, advises me that you were responsible for the recent lamb demonstrations in St. Paul. We cannot express to you how much we appreciated the opportunity to see these demonstrations but will endeavor to do so through a marked increase in our lamb consumption and endeavor upon our part to educate more of our patrons to eat lamb.

"In the past we have only sold lamb legs, loin chops and lamb stew, buying only these parts and leaving the balance to the packer, naturally paying the premium over the price of the whole lamb to get what we considered the best cuts, and by these demonstrations we have been educated to purchase the whole lamb and have found upon doing so that we can profitably sell all of it. Furthermore, we have found by purchasing and cutting up the whole carcass it reduces our food cost several per cent on this item.

"While we imagine these demonstrations were primarily for the butcher we strongly advise and ask you to include the membership of the National Restaurant Association when inviting those that you wish to see the demonstrations

in the various towns and cities visited. I am sure that you will find this would develop into business mutually profitable both to your members and the members of our restaurant association."

This is what Tittle Bros. Packing Company of St. Paul had to say:

"Your Mr. Hartzell dropped into our market during his stay in the Twin Cities and suggested we permit him to install a window display of lamb cuts. Inasmuch as we attended one of his demonstrations at the Ryan Hotel we recognized his practical ability and permitted him to dress the window in accordance with his own ideas. The window being refrigerated the display was allowed to stand until Thursday and Friday.

"On Saturday we put a special sale on lamb cuts, figuring to benefit by this display. We finished the day's business with a 32 per cent increase in our sale of lamb cuts over the previous Saturday special lamb sale."

A letter from the Kentucky State Fair Association was very enthusiastic. In conclusion it said:

"Mr. Hartzell's work is not only an interesting, practical thing, but an artistic achievement as well. Louisville has profited, and on September 12th, Kentucky received a post-graduate course in the proper selection of meats through your cooperative program and efficient demonstrator. Your organization methods seem perfection."

F. A. Gale, chairman in charge of the meetings at Sioux City writes as follows:

"No doubt you will be interested in the success of the demonstrations here. Starting with Tuesday, September 25, the program as outlined was carried out with the addition of two radio talks from Station KSJC, Sioux City Journal.

The talks and work here were well received by all who attended the demonstrations. According to reports received from representatives there was an attendance of 100 from the Iowa State Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association demonstration at the Cudahy Packing Co.; twenty-five at the Packing House Salesmen's demonstration, thirty at the Council Oak Store employees demonstration; fifty at the Central High School

Domestic Science demonstration; one hundred fifty at the Live Stock Dealers demonstration, Exchange Building; one hundred fifty at the local retailers demonstration and thirty-five at the Women's Club demonstration.

"The packer representatives all feel that the campaign has done a lot of good in promoting interest in not only the consumption but in the selling of lamb in Sioux City."

CALIFORNIA GROWERS AND OFFICIALS CONSIDER DIS-EASE WORK

Twenty-six representatives of California wool growers, the State Departments, and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry met at Sacramento on September 8, for a consideration of sheep disease problems in California.

Following a general discussion there was adopted a report prepared by a special committee. The report states that as far as known there is now no sheep scab in the state. Definite arrangements were made for investigation and field activities in the control of liver fluke and foot rot. The following measures were suggested to growers to be employed in the prevention of the spread of foot rot.

- 1—Purchasers should have inspection by a competent veterinarian.
- 2—Newly purchased sheep should receive a foot bath in calcium chloride (1 pound to 3 gallons of water) heated to a temperature of 115 degrees F. before bringing on the premises or mixing with sheep known to be clean.
- 3—Insist that freight cars used be cleaned and disinfected with Compound Cresol U.S.P. 3 per cent (1 gallon to 33 gallons of water).
- 4—Establish isolation areas on each ranch for lame or suspected animals.
- 5—Keep hoofs well trimmed. In case infection occurs:
 - 1—Start treatment early.
 - 2—Carefully trim affected feet, removing all diseased portions and loose hoof.
 - 3—Dip the feet in a solution of powdered copper sulphate (bluestone) in water (4 pounds to 5 gallons of water) kept at a temperature of 120 degrees F. Keep animals in the dip 3-5 minutes. It is recommended that the vats should not accommodate more than 25-50 sheep. Care must be taken to prevent the sheep from raising their feet out of the solution.
 - 4—Avoid wet damp areas at all times and particularly after dipping.
 - 5—Segregate the extremely bad cases and treat with a powder consisting of 4 parts of carbolic acid, 2 parts of tannic acid, and 94 parts of powdered alum. Wrap and put in a canvas boot.

COMMENT ON WOOL PLAN

The recent recommendations of the Wool Marketing Committee of the National Wool Growers Association have received considerable comment in wool circles. In the main this comment has been favorable, particularly so in regard to the committee's consideration of the necessity for the making of gradual and preliminary steps looking toward the final concentration of a large volume of territory wools for selling through a single grower-controlled agency. The following is taken from an article appearing in the Wool Reporter, published by the National Wool Exchange, Boston.

While it is the ambition of the Association to accomplish a joint central selling organization through which a volume of wool will be controlled sufficient to be of substantial influence on prices paid in this country, it was recognized that this accomplishment can only be realized through a gradual process of building up the existing agencies now marketing wool for the growers direct to the mills, which agencies will finally constitute units of the contemplated organization.

It was also recognized that a large percentage of the growers, either through necessity or choice, are disposed to sell their wools at home and that the accomplishment of a united stand on a volume sufficient to be of any substantial influence must be so framed as to include the wools sold locally. To that end it was provided that information be furnished (to such growers as join in participating agreements) as to world and domestic markets, prices, supplies, requirements, grades, quality, shrinkage and generally the characteristics constituting the basis of values; and that such growers be advised of sales made in various sections of the West and of comparative grease values so that they may be as fully posted as possible as to the prices they should obtain for their own clips.

The Exchange Retainer Agreement, and the activities contemplated under it, fully conform with the objects and purposes adopted at the Salt Lake meeting. Though this arrangement is not of the binding character to insure unity of action to the full extent, nevertheless it will tend to accomplish a united stand, and with a reasonable percentage of support by the growers will undoubtedly accomplish a great deal of good. It will in all probability unite the greatest volume of wool standing to any extent whatever in union, ever accomplished in this country.

I advised sales in the West are a detriment to the whole industry. Of course, no one really wishes to sell for less than reasonable value. Any movement which tends to protect the grower against being misled into parting with his product at less than he should receive for it is bound to benefit that individual and everyone else engaged in the business.

So the grower who feels that he is already possessed of all the information he personally needs should not conclude that he has no interest to justify his support of the movement. He is in fact vitally interested in the prices at which other growers sell as these prices establish the market level at which he must sell.

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Moderately warm weather prevailed, and with less than the usual precipitation, ranges have become dry and brittle, and for some weeks have been curing or drying. Rain is needed rather generally, especially over the lower country. Feed has been ample, however, and live stock are in comparatively good shape. Lack of water has restricted some of the range areas. Good crop harvesting weather prevailed.

Lusk

Weather conditions are fine and there will be good fall feed.

Our lamb shipments are of about the same size as a year ago, with about 75 per cent of the ewe lambs being held by the growers. The larger part of our lamb crop is shipped as feeders.

Fourteen dollars is being paid for yearling ewes; \$13 for mixed ages; and \$6.50 to \$7 for old ones.

I think more Hampshire rams are being used in this section than formerly.

Several of the sheepmen feel that a grower's organization that would handle the sale of their wool clips would be an excellent thing.

Coyotes are holding their own. Our country agent is working with the stockmen in an attempt to keep them from getting the best of us.

Lawrence Johnson.

Afton

There is a growing sentiment here in favor of selling wool through a growers' organization or company. This year the Farm Bureau pooled 15,000 fleeces, and I think the entire 1929 clip, which will

amount to between 25,000 and 30,000 fleeces, will be pooled.

Dr. G. W. West.

Buffalo

Fall is opening up fine. Hay is about one-fifth short of normal, but of extra good quality. Grass on the range is good, but there are too many sheep for the amount of range we have.

Quite a little trading in sheep has occurred. Sheepmen are asking \$7 for old ewes, but there are not many takers. For four-year-olds \$9.50 to \$10 is asked; for yearlings, twos, and threes, \$13 to \$14. Ewe lambs are going at 13½ to 14 cents or \$8.75 to \$9 a head; wethers at 11½ to 12 cents.

At present (September 12) all the sheep are fat.

Herders are getting \$80 a month.

Willard Hampton.

MONTANA

Showers were rather patchy, and ranges are dry locally in central and eastern areas, though most of the range has remained good, and forage plentiful. Consequently cattle and sheep are mostly in first class condition, only a few being reported fair. Lamb and cattle shipments have been general. Most of the range has cured satisfactorily.

IDAHO

Unusually dry weather prevailed, and while some showers in the panhandle district were helpful they were quite insufficient. Consequently the range is exceptionally dry everywhere, and becoming short, though most livestock have done well and are in good shape. The third cutting of alfalfa was made and the hay harvested in good shape, and there is plenty of hay in most live-stock sections, though some hay is already being fed.

OREGON

The weather has been too dry, and forage has become rather short, and has suffered some from grass fires. As a result live stock have had to be fed to quite an extent, and meadows and stubble fields are being used generally for pas-

turage. Domestic live stock are reported to have lost some weight. A few sheep were caught by early snow in the mountains but no important loss is reported.

Portland

The fall range is not good for this time of the year as a result of a very dry season.

Very few lambs are left now; nearly all shipped to market as most of our crop sells as fat lambs. Recent contracting in feeder lambs has been done at the following figures: wethers, 10½ cents, mixed feeders, 11 cents, and straight ewe lambs at 12 cents. Fourteen dollars is the going price at present for yearling ewes, while \$8.50 is taking those of mixed ages and \$6.50 to \$7.25 the old ones.

Coyotes are decreasing, but there is really not enough work being done to control them properly.

R. E. Jackson.

Corvallis

Coyotes are gradually getting the worst of it in this locality. A good deal of poisoning is being done and hounds are also being used, with better results apparently from the latter method than through poisoning.

We have been having moderately dry weather during the past month, but grass has started on the fall range and it looks as if we would have fair feed there.

The following prices are being paid for ewes: \$14 for yearlings; \$12 for mixed ages; and \$8 for old ewes. Eight, nine, and ten cents are the contract figures for wether lambs, mixed, and straight ewe lambs, respectively. Most of our lambs go to market fat, but there were more feeders this year than under normal conditions.

La Grande

Since August 1 the weather has been very dry. The range is much drier than usual, resulting in many sheep being thrown on fall pastures earlier than usual. Hay is not so plentiful this year, but can be had at \$9 a ton, which is about \$1.00 higher than former prices.

Most of the lambs in this section are

sold direct to contractors, although some are shipped directly to Omaha.

This country is about evenly divided between the use of Hampshire rams and half-blood rams of the Lincoln-Ram-bouillet cross.

On account of the hay shortage sheepmen here have a tendency to sell down somewhat, or at least not to expand this fall.

R. J. Green.

WASHINGTON

Dry weather has produced a dry, short range and made difficult the work of seeding fall grains. Unirrigated crops matured too early, but the weather was good for harvesting. Irrigated pastures continued good; and live stock were early turned into grain stubbles. General showers in the first few days of October should revive ranges considerably.

NEVADA

Ranges are dry and water is low in all parts of the state, because of a dry, moderately warm month. Many sheep and cattle have already been moved to ranches for feeding, and for pasturing in the stubble fields. Cattle and sheep average in only fair condition, and shipments have been above normal. The winter ranges are seriously in need of rain especially over the southern portion.

UTAH

This was an extremely dry month, and water was very low, some watering places being dried up entirely. Mountain ranges have deteriorated appreciably, and a steady movement of cattle and sheep to markets, farm pastures and other ranges continued throughout the month. However, most animals are in fairly good shape, though some are reported poor. The growth of browse weeds and grass on the winter range is still awaiting the coming of generous showers.

Orderville

We have had one good storm and a few nights of freezing weather since September 1. Fall range conditions are very poor.

There is a small increase in the number of lambs to be shipped out of here

this season, but nearly all of them are feeders, taken at eleven cents. Straight ewe lambs are selling at 13½ cents. I have not heard of any yearling ewes being sold within the past few weeks, but some older ones, twos to fives, have changed hands at \$14 and old ewes have been purchased at \$5.50 to \$6.50 a head. Fewer ewe lambs are being retained this year for flock replenishment.

Growers down here are very much in need of some kind of a growers' selling organization.

Land owners are poisoning their summer range and coyotes are not so numerous there, but on the winter range they are still quite troublesome.

Lawrence Esplin.

Tooele

No rain since the early part of June. As a result the fall range is very dry and the poorest, in fact, that we have had for twenty years. This dry condition is reflected in the increased number of feeders in our lamb shipments. In normal years most of them are fat.

Eleven cents for wethers. 11½ cents for mixed ewes and wethers, and 13½ cents for ewes are the prevailing prices for lambs at this time. Purchases of yearling ewes have been made at \$13; mixed ages have gone at \$12, and old ewes at \$6.50 per head.

There is some decrease in coyotes. The government is doing some work and the sheepmen themselves are employing trappers—but there are lots of coyotes still left.

We think there should be a growers' organization to sell our wool and provide for financing the growers until the wool is sold.

Peter Clegg.

COLORADO

Mild, dry weather prevailed quite generally though northwestern counties had some rain that did not reach to other areas. Consequently most ranges and watering places need a good, general rain. However, cattle and sheep have done well, and are in good shape, with shipments beginning in earnest in some sections, especially the southeast. The third alfalfa hay crop is practically all harvested, and in good shape.

Meeker

It has been very dry during the past month and feed on the fall range is short.

Shipments of lambs, which are mainly fat, are larger this year than usual. Stockmen are keeping more of their ewe lambs this fall than they did a year ago.

Although a bounty is paid by local people and the government keeps trappers on the range, coyotes are increasing in this section.

Most wool growers here favor a growers' company to handle the wool clip.

Yearling ewes are selling at \$12 a head and those of mixed ages at \$10.

A. Oldland.

Pueblo

We are having a favorable fall. The weather is good and there is plenty of grass that has cured up nicely. Alfalfa hay is higher than for several years past and is worth \$11 to \$12 in the stack. The Kansas City market sets our values on hay. Lamb feeding will be a little heavier than last year in the Arkansas Valley, but lighter in northern Colorado.

C. W. Beach.

Dolores

Feed on the fall range is poor—very dry and not much grass.

Recent transactions in yearling ewes have been on an \$11.50 to \$14 basis, while old ewes have been sold at five cents a pound. Mixed bunches of feeder lambs have brought \$11.50 to \$11.85 per hundredweight; most of our lambs are feeders. Growers are keeping more of their ewe lambs than they did in 1927.

Coyotes are decreasing, due to the work of the government trappers.

We certainly need a company of our own for selling wool.

T. H. Akin.

Durango

September weather was very favorable for sheep although we had a dry summer and feed prospects on the fall and winter range are not very good. The summer range held out quite well and our lambs will run about 50 percent fat. There has been some increase in the number shipped from here this year. Feeder lambs have been selling at \$11.50 for wethers. \$14.50 is being asked for yearling ewes.

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THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Coyotes are about holding their own. The sheepmen are contributing 4 cents per ewe for the Biological Survey trappers and hope for improvement. I think some kind of a grower controlled organization for wool selling would be beneficial.

E. F. Sherman.

ARIZONA

Rains have been extremely local, and the range is spotted, a little of it being fairly good; but most of the state is dry, and some of it is very dry and ranges average below normal. Water has for some time been hauled to live-stock in certain areas, and practically all water supplies are inadequate, where ranges are holding out. Live stock are not in very good condition as a rule; a few are still excellent, but more are poor. Conditions have been better in the Grand Canyon section, also around Douglas and Nogales; but they are below par around Pinedale, Williams, Seligman, Holbrook, Prescott and Thatcher.

NEW MEXICO

Live stock have held up in good condition, though ranges are patchy due to local showers, which did not reach all sections evenly. General showers are needed though the winter range seems assured in most sections. The third crop of alfalfa hay was taken in good shape.

Clapham

Very good weather has prevailed here during the past month and at this time (October 1) we are assured of good fall feed. Most of our lambs go out as feeders and they were in good flesh this year. The contract price on most of them was 11½ cents.

Sales of yearling ewes are reported at \$11 a head; twos to fives are moving at \$12; and old ewes are being taken at \$4 a head.

The feeling here is constantly growing among sheepmen that we should have some kind of a growers' agency to handle the sale of our wool clip. There has been no expression of definite ideas as to just what form such a plan should take.

No very great effort is being put forth to control the coyotes; hence they are on the increase.

E. F. Miers

CALIFORNIA

Dry weather prevailed and pastures and ranges generally are greatly in need of rain, though cattle and sheep are still in fairly good condition. Alfalfa was cut in good shape generally. Live stock are being transferred from the mountains to the grain and rice stubbles in some sections.

Loyalton

We have had no rain here since the first week in April. Due to this long dry windy season, fall feed is not good and winter ranges also are in bad condition. We will have to feed nearly all winter.

About all the lambs were shipped out of this country in August. In good years about 90 per cent of them go to market as fat lambs, but this year there were about one-fourth more feeders than usual. These feeders were sold at ten to ten and a half cents. About the same number of ewe lambs are being retained for stock purposes. Yearling ewes have been sold here recently at \$12 to \$13 a head; some of mixed ages have also been taken at \$12.

Coyotes are increasing. Several tramp trappers are already at work as in other years, but do not seem to be reducing the number of coyotes.

It seems as if some better system of marketing our wool should be worked out—a system whereby the grower could get full value for his wool—because, figuring the total investment the sheep business does not return a big enough net profit to make it very encouraging.

W. H. Gusetti.

Lakeville

Feed on the summer range has been fair, but the prospects for fall range are poor. We are having a lot of fog now in the mornings, but the afternoons are sunshiny and warm.

There was an increase of about 20 per cent in the number of lambs shipped this season. The proportion of fat lambs, however, was under that of a year ago by about 10 per cent. About 80 per cent of the lambs were fat and the rest feeders. Nearly all of the lambs are sold at home by the growers, with San Francisco as the principal market for them, although some go directly east. Ten cents

has been given for feeders. I do not thing as many ewe lambs have been held back by the growers as in other years.

Shropshire rams are used largely in this section.

While prices on wool remain as at present, growers here prefer to sell direct to buyers.

WESTERN TEXAS

The weather has been favorable for maturing forage and feed crops, ranges and live stock being variously reported in fair to excellent condition. Most counties have had enough rain, and there is plenty of feed, though it is a little short in a few central localities.

The West Texas range country appear to have been the one section that received its equinoctial rains on schedule time. The wet weather delayed some of the fall shearing and it is estimated that not over 6,000,000 pounds of the short wool's will be placed on the market. Some of these clips have been contracted at 32 cents.

There was some easing off on the prices for feeder lambs. It is the general opinion that the 11 cents figure will soon be restored.

Sixty per cent of the general lamb supply has already been placed under contract for delivery to feedlots. Another 30 per cent is under control of dealers. Over 100,000 head have been taken for feeders in Missouri Kansas and Oklahoma, with a number to Colorado. The country could carry over a part of the crop as there is a plentiful supply of grass.

Feeder lambs are running from 50 to 75 pounds in weight, which has brought some complaint from buyers. About 50 per cent of the ewe lambs are being retained by their owners. Sheep raising appears to be on the increase in spite of the improved conditions for the cattle men. 5000 head recently were placed on the old Mt. Livermore ranch and Alexander Mitchell, one of our prominent figures in the cattle business recently has paid \$8.00 an acre for 30,000 acres all of which are stocked with sheep, goats and cattle.

Panhandle wheat farms are taking on some lambs to be fed largely on ground

milo maize and kafir corn, the stalk and heads being ground together. These lambs will be held until after shearing next spring.

Sam Ashburn.

A LAMB CAMPAIGN AT SHERIDAN, WYOMING

What can individual sheepmen do to assist in increasing the consumption of lamb, aside from giving financial support to the general demonstration work? Such a question may not be troubling many lamb raisers, but to other progressive sheepmen the example recently set by Mr. Malcolm Moncreiffe of Big Horn, Wyoming, will be interesting.

Mr. Moncreiffe, who is vice-president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and president of the Sheridan County organization, was evidently an enthusiastic convert to the lamb demonstration work as presented by Mr. Hartzell to the Wyoming convention in July, and also a strong advocate of the idea that the delicious and healthful qualities of lamb and some of the newer cuts should be called to the attention of the people who live in the producing sections as well as those who live in the large cities. And from these ideas resulted the first "Lamb Week" to be observed in Wyoming.

It was held in conjunction with the Sheridan County Fair at Sheridan, from September 3 to 8. Newspapers and retail meat shops gave very excellent co-operation in putting the event over. The Sheridan Journal carried special articles featuring the affair before and during the week. Meat shops, not only in Sheridan, but at other points in the county and also in Johnson County, made very attractive displays of lamb in their windows, distributed lamb recipe books, and also devoted their advertising space in the local papers to the campaign. The Sheridan Meat Company, which controls several shops, was particularly helpful in making the week a success.

The immediate result of the campaign, according to Mr. Moncreiffe, was the sale of seven times more lamb than during any previous week. While the consumption of such a volume of lamb could not be expected probably to continue, a large

increase in the use of lamb in the district can be considered reasonably certain. The far-reaching effect of the example set, if followed in other counties in Wyoming and in other states, may be conjectured. A few energetic sheepmen can do a lot to push the work along. In this connection, and as another way of presenting lamb to local groups, it will be recalled that vice-president Ellenwood of the National Association gave a very instructive talk on lamb before the members of the Rotary Club at Red Bluff and several other sheepmen members of various clubs have made similar presentations. It all helps to increase lamb consumption and to make the sheep business better understood and appreciated by our neighbors and fellow townspeople.

SEVEN-YEAR RECORD OF AMERICAN CONSUMPTION OF LAMB AND OTHER MEATS

Consumption of mutton and lamb varies with its production. This is shown in a compilation of statistics of meat production, consumption and foreign trade for the years 1900 to 1927, recently issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Both imports and exports of lamb have been in negligible quantities since 1921. With the domestic consumption absorbing all of each year's production together with the small excess of imports over exports, it is evident that the meat trade is absorbing annually such quantities of lamb as are produced. With an expansion in lamb production, an increase in the total of consumption or in the rate of consumption could only be effected through large importation. As was pointed out in June issue of the Wool Grower, there has been a considerable increase in the demand for lamb since the inauguration of the demonstration work and the attempt to educate and interest the retail meat trade in respect to the merchandising of lamb. Increases in production of lambs, particularly in the native states, seem quite probable and it is the object of the National Wool Growers Association's undertakings sufficiently to stimulate demand to absorb the entire American production at reasonable prices.

The table which follows gives the data on lamb and mutton production and consumption for the past seven years:

Year	Total Slaughter Million Pounds	Exports Million Pounds	Imports Million Pounds	Total Consumption Million Pounds	Per Capita Pounds
1921	626	8	18	639	5.9
1922	535	2	11	545	5.0
1923	571	3	6	576	5.2
1924	589	2	2	589	5.2
1925	599	4	2	597	5.2
1926	643	2	2	641	5.5
1927	645	2	3	645	5.4

The rate of consumption has not kept up with that of the increasing population. This, however, is true of all meat products, for in 1900 with a total consumption of 10,873,000,000 pounds of meat, 142.8 pounds was the per capita figure, while in 1926 when the total consumption was 16,726,000,000 pounds, the per capita consumption was also 142.8 pounds.

The volume of meat consumed in 1927 was 200,000,000 pounds (1.2 per cent) under that of the preceding year. Beef consumption fell from 7,429,000,000 pounds in 1926 (the peak year in the production and consumption of beef during the period covered in the report) to 6,884,000,000 pounds in 1927, and veal from 964,000,000 pounds to 874,000,000 pounds. A part of this decrease was covered by the increase in pork consumption from 7,689,000,000 pounds in 1926 to 8,120,000,000 pounds last year.

With veal, as with lamb and mutton, consumption equals production. With beef and pork, however, there are large exports to be considered, especially with pork. In 1926 imports of beef, totaling 41,000,000 pounds, exceeded the exports by three million pounds and in 1927, at 82,000,000 pounds, more than doubled the exports.

The per capita consumption of the different meats for the past seven years follows:

	Lamb	Veal	Beef	Pork
1921	5.9	7.0	56.9	63.5
1922	5.0	7.3	60.4	66.1
1923	5.2	7.7	61.3	74.7
1924	5.2	8.2	61.5	74.7
1925	5.2	8.7	62.1	67.6
1926	5.5	8.2	63.4	65.7
1927	5.4	7.4	58.0	68.5

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Methods and Rations for Fattening Lambs

I. FINISHING IN CORN FIELDS

By Professor W. G. Kammlade, University of Illinois

Good yields of grains and relatively low prices for them compared to the relatively high present and prospective prices for live stock bring many to a consideration of feeding problems. Feeders of lambs are now preparing to fill their feed lots and to turn lambs into meadows and cornfields. Questions pertaining to methods of feeding and feeds to use and what comparative results may be expected under the various systems and combinations of feeds are being asked and answered in all sections. In many cases answers are based on opinion and experience and in many others by reference to experimental feeding results.

Probably no phase of sheep husbandry has received as much attention in our agricultural experiment stations as that pertaining to feeds for fattening lambs. Most of this attention has been given to feeds for use in dry-lot rather than to studies of field feeding. However, there are thousands of lambs fed wholly or partially in the fields and some stations have been active in investigational work along these lines.

Balanced Rations

Whether feeding in dry-lot or in the field there is a thoroughly established principle regarding the ration which must be kept in mind if good gains and finish are expected. That principle is that lambs will not fatten on one kind of feed alone. Thousands of lambs, however, are fattened on two feeds—feeds that are greatly different. Such a combination is corn and alfalfa hay. These feeds are different in many very evident ways, but considered as a lamb fattening combination they are particularly different in chemical make-up. Corn is high in fat producing nutrients; alfalfa hay is low. Corn is low in protein or muscular tissue making materials; alfalfa hay is high. Why do lambs fatten slowly on corn and timothy hay? Because there is a lack of balance between the nutrients. Corn and timothy are too similar in chemical composition. There is not

enough protein in the hay to make up for the low protein content of the corn.

Enough has been said to indicate that it is not a difficult task to supply a proper proportion of different feeds to make suitable rations for lambs that are fed in dry-lot. It is logical to expect the same results from a single feed or similar feeds when lambs are fed in the fields as when they are fed in dry-lot.

An important question then for the man who feeds lambs in his cornfield is, can balance be provided when field feeding?

Lambs Cannot be Fattened in Cornfields Alone

Three years' results at the Illinois Station and two years' at the Ohio Station apparently constitute the most recent work along this line.

At the Ohio Station lambs in cornfields alone gained only .15 pound daily as an average of two trials. This means that the lambs gained only one pound every seven days. At Illinois the gain was even less when lambs were in cornfields without additional feed. The Illinois lambs gained at the rate of a pound every ten days.

Cornfields and Supplemental Feeds

Compare these low gains with the gains shown in the following table, when lambs were fed in fields on corn and an intercrop such as soybeans, or were supplied with legume hay or a protein supplement. The difference due to following the principle of a balanced combination of different feeds is apparent, for in only one

Result of Use of Various Feeds to Supplement Corn Fields

Station	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
Feeds and Method of Feeding	Dry-lot Shelled corn, Alfalfa hay	Cornfield Mixed pasture	Cornfield Alfalfa pasture	Cornfield Soybeans Alfalfa hay	Dry-lot Shelled corn, .15 Linseed oil cake,	.25lb lin- seed oil cake	.15lb lin- seed oil cake, hay
Daily Gain	.34	.31	.32	.34	.32	.27	.35
Feed per lb. gain							
Corn	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.6	3.8	5.8	4.2
Oil Cake					.4	.9	.4
Hay	4.5	.8	.7	1.2	3.3	.3	2.3

case was the gain less than ~~3~~ of a pound daily.

Direct comparison of the results of one station's work with that of another is very difficult, for there are a great many variations in conditions surrounding the experiments. However, the rates of gain in cornfields alone is uniformly low. Every station that has tried it finds an increased rate of gain in cornfield feeding if the lambs are allowed some pasture rather than kept on corn alone. Lambs produce more gain in weight if legume hay is fed or if a supplement such as linseed oil cake is used with the feeds in the cornfield. The use of any of these feeds may be counted on to result in double the rate of gain compared to the use of corn alone in field feeding.

Apparently it is more important to supply some feed high in protein to lambs in cornfields than it is to be concerned about what that protein feed is. Lambs running in a cornfield and on alfalfa pasture gained .34 pound per day. With mixed pasture and cornfield the daily gain was .31 pound. A similar gain was secured when soybeans had been planted in the corn and alfalfa hay was fed after the soybeans had been eaten. Linseed oil cake fed to lambs running in a cornfield, even though no hay was fed resulted in .27 pound daily gain—a 100 per cent increase over the gain secured when lambs were fed in a cornfield alone without additional feed. Not only that but the amount of feed required per pound of gain is greatly reduced when a good com-

bination of feeds is used. At Ohio over ten pounds of corn was required per pound gain when corn alone was used as a field feed. Other differences in the feeds required per pound gain are to be seen in the table. Cost figures are not given as the data is sure to be most valuable to feeders if prevailing local prices are used. By using these prices the feed costs may be calculated in a few moments. Average daily amounts of corn are not shown in the table as most of it was eaten in the late part of the feeding periods.

It is generally considered a quite satisfactory rate of gain if lambs gain one-third pound per day. At that rate a 60-pound lamb requires about a 90-day feed to put on a satisfactory finish. These results are possible when lambs are fed a suitable combination of feeds in corn-fields. Field-fed lambs at the Illinois Station have dressed a little over 50 per cent as an average and have yielded a high percentage of good and choice carcasses.

Difficulty in Cornfield Feeding

One of the chief troubles in cornfield feeding is that some lambs over-eat on corn after most of the roughage in the field has been eaten. This trouble cannot be eliminated entirely but a good supply of palatable legume roughage seems to be about as effective as any method in reducing losses. Under our present state of knowledge of field feeding some loss of lambs must be expected.

Dry-Lot vs. Field Feeding

Few tests have been reported in which the same or similar rations have been fed in the field and in dry-lot. Some comparisons have been made at Ohio and Illinois and are averaged in the above table. The same kind of lambs were used in the dry-lot as in the field feeding and fed for the same length of time in each particular case. So far as these results indicate one might expect just as good gains from field feeding as from use in the dry-lot of the same feeds without grinding or other preparation.

In the work at Illinois the chief advantage in dry-lot feeding was the smaller death loss of lambs and the more economical gains so far as the amount of corn was concerned. On the other hand, the

field-fed lambs required far less roughage to be fed because they gathered most of what they wanted in the fields. At this station too the field-fed lambs were not provided with shelter even during very cold and stormy weather in December.

Apparently field feeding is a good method when the right combination of feeds are used and under such conditions gains comparing favorably with those secured in dry-lot may be expected although the loss of lambs will generally be greater. So far as the writer can learn the above summary includes the most recent findings regarding field feeding of lambs. Other feeds have been used by practical feeders but most of these feeds have not been compared experimentally.

LAMB EDUCATION SPREADS

The Country Gentleman for September of this year contains an article on cooking lamb that was prepared by Lucy Alexander and Ruth Van Deman of the United States Department of Agriculture. Of course, there have been published at other times articles on cooking lamb by the Department of Agriculture, but this one is of especial interest to lamb raisers and those connected with the lamb demonstration work because it has to do with the new cuts—the Hartzell cuts as they may be designated.

"Lamb Cooking Takes New Turns," as the article is entitled, opens with the rather dirgelike sentence "Gone are the days of pale boiled mutton with starch white sauce", and develops the methods that are necessary in cooking lamb, especially such cuts as Saratoga chops, boned shoulders, and others of the new style.

It is, of course, needless to discuss the value of such an article coming from the Department of Agriculture and printed in a magazine with such a circulation as the Country Gentleman has. Another publication by the Department of Agriculture that has been causing favorable comment is "Lamb As You Like It," the bulletin reviewed in a previous issue of the Wool Grower.

A NEW LOAN CORPORATION FOR INTER MOUNTAIN AREA

The Pacific National Agricultural Credit Corporation, whose main office is at San Francisco, California, has opened a branch office in Salt Lake City.

This corporation was organized in 1925 for the making of agricultural and live-stock loans. It holds charter No. 1 under the terms of the Agricultural Credits Act, passed by Congress in 1923. Charters for such corporations are issued by the Comptroller of the Currency for the Treasury Department at Washington.

The present capital of the corporation enables it to loan five million dollars. The rate of interest being charged at present to farmers and live-stock men is 7½ per cent, which becomes due at the maturity of the note.

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923, the intermediate credit banks of the various districts are empowered to issue and sell debentures based on the security behind the loan. For some time these debentures were marketable at 4½ per cent and borrowers were charged 7 per cent. With the recent advance in money rates it became necessary to issue debentures at a higher rate than formerly which was the cause of the advance in the rate of interest charged to borrowers.

Stockmen and farmers securing loans through corporations organized and conducted as is the Pacific National Agricultural Credit Corporation are not required to hold any stock therein.

Mr. Kenneth D. Oliver, who is manager of the field department of the Pacific National Agricultural Credit Corporation, will have charge of the Salt Lake branch, whose offices are located at 901 Walker Bank Building.

While interest rates on loans carried by Intermediate Credit Banks are not now as low as formerly, or as can be expected in the future, there are other important considerations in connection with such financing. In times of short money the stockman who has a twelve months loan has an advantage. Also, in such periods the Intermediate Credit Banks are not dependent upon ordinary commercial accounts to maintain their resources and ability to carry their loans.

PLANTS POISONOUS TO SHEEP

III. THE WHORLED MILKWEED

By Dr. C. D. Marsh, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry

Several years ago, when the writer was in New Harmony, Utah, investigating some losses of cattle from oak poisoning, he was told that there was a poisonous milkweed growing there which was especially fatal to sheep. Although there were preceding reports of such a milkweed, there had been no positive evidence of its poisonous character, and it seemed probable that the people were mistaken. However, as the Department of Agriculture is always ready to investigate such stories, it was considered best to try out the plant. One of the residents promised to collect the plant and send it to the Salina Experiment Station for feeding tests. The material never arrived, and a year or two later we heard that the plant had been collected and placed in the man's yard for drying. While the plant was lying there his cow got into the yard and ate the plant, with the consequent loss of both the weed and the cow.

Some two years after this occurrence, an investigation was made of a heavy loss of sheep in Hotchkiss, Colorado. It was found that about 1600 sheep had been placed in a forty acre pasture, with no feed except that which could be obtained by grazing, and that the scant vegetation of the pasture, which was an abandoned orchard, consisted of sagebrush, alfilaria, and a whorled milkweed, known to botanists as *Asclepias galiooides*. About 800 of the sheep were sick, and about 400 died. As the loss could not have been caused by sagebrush or alfilaria, it, of course, seemed probable that the milkweed was the cause of the trouble, especially as other reports of heavy losses by this plant had been received from Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. In 1909, Dr. W. E. Howe, inspector in charge at Denver, reported that he had received from Dr. S. C. Babson an account of heavy losses of sheep near Montrose, Colo. from *Asclepias verticillata*. Dr. G. H. Glover and Prof. W. W. Robbins of the Colorado

Agricultural College, as early as 1915 called attention to this same plant as a possible stock poisoning plant. Some of the plant, at Hotchkiss, was gathered and taken to the Salina Experiment Station,



Western Whorled Milkweed
(*Asclepias Galiooides*)

where it was fed to a sheep, which promptly died. This led to a detailed study of the poisonous character of the plant, and a similar study was made by members of the faculty of the State Agricultural College of Colorado.

It was found that the plant ranks among those that are very poisonous to live stock, comparatively small quantities producing sickness or death. The minimum dose affecting the animals might produce death; that is, if animals were poisoned at all, fatal results might be expected. The quantity of green plant necessary to poison or kill was, in the case of cattle, .55 per cent of the animal's weight, in horses .16 per cent, and in sheep .138 per cent; or, put a little differently, to poison or kill a steer of 1000 pounds weight, requires about $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of green plant, while a horse of 1000 pounds would require about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and an average sheep $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. It is evident that it is much more poisonous to horses and sheep than

to cattle. The known losses have been largely of sheep, although many cattle have been poisoned. While horses are more susceptible than cattle to the effects of the plant, poisoning of horses does not often occur, as horses are more careful in the selection of their feed.

The Plant

The western whorled milkweed, *Asclepias galiooides*, sometimes erroneous identified as *A. verticillata* has erect stems, which may be somewhat woody at the base and grow to a height of one to five feet. The narrow leaves, two or four inches long, are in whorls about the stem. The flowers are in umbels one-half inch to one inch across, at the ends of branches or in the axils of the leaves, and are greenish white in color. The seeds are in pods one to three inches long which split on the sides. It naturally grows on dry plains and foothills, but it readily adapts itself to a more favorable environment, and in irrigated regions, sometimes grows luxuriantly along ditches and even in cultivated fields; under such circumstances, it has become, in some places, a weed pest. This has been especially noticeable in the region about Grand Junction in Colorado, and in some parts of southern Utah. The picture shows the appearance of a plant having both flowers and pods.

Symptoms Produced by Whorled Milkweed

The symptoms produced by the plant are very characteristic. There is a loss of control of the muscles, which leads to a staggering gait, the effect being most marked in the hind legs. In severely poisoned animals these appearances are followed by a period of violent spasms, in which the animal may throw its head back or forward and intermittently extend its legs or draw them up to the body, as shown in picture of a poisoned horse. Range cases are said to beat their heads on the ground. Later, in the intervals

between the spasms, the animal goes through a series of running movements with its legs. Poisoned animals are very much bloated, and gas continues to accumulate during the period of sickness. In fatal cases the spasms diminish in intensity until the animal dies of respiratory paralysis. At some time during the sickness, the temperature may be very high, sometimes over 110 degrees F.

It is a matter of some interest that, while symptoms may appear in two or three hours after eating the plant, they may be delayed as much as twenty-one hours, so that an animal may be quite a distance from the plant when taken sick.

The plant is not a cumulative poison, this is, an animal may eat quantities less than the toxic dose for several days, with no harm. It was found, too, that repeated poisoning neither produced tolerance, or increased susceptibility.

Remedies

No practical remedies have been found for treating animals poisoned by the whorled milkweeds. One must depend largely on keeping stock away from the plant. Stock do not eat whorled milkweed because they like it, but from lack of good forage. The plant is easily recognized, and it is not difficult to handle bands so that they will not graze where the plant is abundant. Careless herders sometimes bed sheep in places covered with the milkweed, and it is not strange that losses follow. The plant commonly grows in thick patches, not as scattered individuals.

Eradication

The western whorled milkweed not only grows from seed, but by buds from roots, so that it is very difficult to get rid of it. From pieces of roots left in the soil, new plants spring up, so that such treatment as disking does more harm than good. Of course, continual cultivation of a piece of ground will eventually discourage the plant, especially if there is a heavy cover crop, like alfalfa.

As it frequently grows in limited patches, it sometimes pays to make especial effort to destroy it, particularly in pastures, or along trails where sheep are

likely to come in contact with it. Mowing of thick patches will decrease the spread of the plant and remove the danger for the time being, if the cut plant is destroyed; the necessity for destruction of the plant should be emphasized,



A Sheep Poisoned by the Western Whorled Milkweed, Showing Lack of Control of Hind Legs.

for the dry plant is dangerous. Hay containing much of the plant should not be used.

Other Species of Whorled Milkweeds

All that has been written so far is in regard to the western whorled milkweed, known as *Asclepias galiooides*, which is found in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. There are several other kinds, all of which are known to produce stock losses. The Mexican whorled milkweed, *Asclepias mexicana*, very closely resembles the *Asclepias galiooides*, is found in California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and is a source of con-



A Horse Poisoned by the Western Whorled Milkweed (*Asclepias Galiooides*). The Violent Convulsions Are Characteristics of Poisoning by the Whorled Milkweeds.

siderable danger, although it is only about one-fourth as poisonous as *Asclepias galiooides*. The sheep in the pictures was poisoned by the Mexican whorled milk-

weed, and showed the same symptoms as those poisoned by the western whorled milkweed.

In the Great Plains region is the species *Asclepias pumila*, which is about equally poisonous with the Mexican whorled milkweed. Further east, in the Mississippi valley, is the species known as *Asclepias verticillata* variety *geyeri*, which is about one-tenth as poisonous as the *Asclepias galiooides*, while still further east is the *Asclepias verticillata*. This last species has not been studied experimentally, but there is reason to think that it has caused some losses of live stock in the Eastern States.

READERS DISAGREE WITH WASHINGTON REPORT

In the September number of the Wool Grower a clipping is published which contains a statement to the effect that few rangers will kill coyote pups.

Goldendale, which is given as the place of origin of the story, is the county seat of my county. This article is pure bunk. In all my travels I have never heard of such a thing. I would hate to think one working with sheep would be so disloyal to an industry. Nevertheless this article is harmful and misleading. If one were to turn a band of sheep loose in the mountains or prairies of Klickitat County for thirty days there would be none left by the time the coyotes, bears, dogs, and small ranchers get through with the sheep.

Leo F. Brune
Grand Dalles, Wash.

I read an article in the September Wool Grower by the fellow from Goldendale, Washington, on predatory animals. It is evident that fifteen years of sheep herding was too much for him. His opinion would not go very far with men who are operating upon the public range. He ought to be in a detention home for feeble minded, instead of trying to get into print. Evidently he is out of a job now and is writing on a sour stomach.

H. P. Ottosen
Meeker, Colo.

Fleece and Body Weights as a Base for Culling Flocks of Fine Wool Ewes

By Dr. W. E. Joseph, Montana Experiment Station

While there is considerable evidence to indicate a definite advantage to be gained in culling ewes for wool production there is but limited information regarding the amount of improvement that can be made by following this practice only.

Much of the information available involves also grading up the ewes through the use of better rams and changing part of the ewes in the flock from year to year. The addition of a few hundred very good ewes to a band may result in improvement which should not be credited wholly to the culling process. We are well aware that seasonal variations are often responsible for marked changes in weights of fleeces which are independent of the age of the sheep. Also the age and stage of maturity and the raising the lambs during the period of growth of the fleece affect the amount of wool "in the grease" produced by range ewes.

In order to study some of these factors a series of experiments was started in

1921 with range ewe lambs which were bought by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station to furnish information on these and other questions of management of range sheep. To obtain full information on the influence of these factors on the weights of fleeces, it was necessary to keep detailed individual records of the production of these ewes.

The ewes were of grade fine-wool breeding. They averaged about 85

pounds at the first shearing date. During the first winter they were fed as much first-crop alfalfa as they would eat without waste, or its equivalent. During the second summer they were grazed on native grass on a dry-land bench near the mountains. The pasture was about average during this time. During the second winter they were fed about 3.5 pounds of alfalfa hay of the first crop or its equivalent. The range on which these ewes were grazed during the third summer was situated in low mountain country. It was well below average as a sheep range. The feed during the third and fourth winters was slightly above that of the second winter. During the fourth summer these ewes were grazed on native grass in the foothills. This range was approximately average in value. These records are of interest in connection with the yearly variations.



Representative ewes from the Montana experiment—showing relationship of live weight to wool and lamb production.



	Average Yearly Production		
	Weight	Lambs	Wool
Upper ewe ...	98	69	8.3
Next Below ...	116	80	9.
Lower Left ..	122	88	.9
Center Lower	130	97	9.5
Lower Right	124	131	7.5

Changes in Weights of First and Later Fleeces Widely Different

The records of weights of fleeces of these ewes show that there were in several cases wide differences between the weights of the first and the later fleeces, whereas, in other cases the variation was comparatively small. The following table gives the average weights of four successive fleeces from 34 head of these ewes which showed marked changes in weights from the first to later fleeces, also similar data on 34 head that showed but little change in weights of fleeces:

	Average weights of fleeces showing marked change, lbs.	Average weights of fleeces showing little change, lbs.
First fleeces (1922).....	6.0	8.2
Second Fleeces (1923)....	10.1	8.2
Third fleeces (1924)....	9.9	7.9
Fourth fleeces (1925)....	10.4	8.8

Some of these ewes sheared nearly twice as much wool as two-year-olds as they did as yearlings. Practically all of the ewes in the first group would have been culled out by a rigorous system of culling yearlings, yet at 2, 3, and 4 years their fleeces averaged 0.2 to 0.7 pounds more than the average of the band.

Effect of Raising Lambs on Weights of Fleeces

Raising lambs by range ewes had a marked effect on the weights of fleeces produced the following year. All of these ewes were bred to drop their first lambs in 1923. Notice the difference between the 1923 and 1924 fleeces in each group:

	Average weights of fleeces of 175 May ewes raising lambs in 1923	Average weights of fleeces of May ewes not lambing in 1923
First fleeces (1922).....	6.96	7.02
Second fleeces (1923)....	9.95	10.34
Third fleeces (1924)....	9.24	10.46

The average weights of fleeces in 1922 and 1923 were quite close in the two groups but the ewes raising lambs in 1923 produced practically three-quarters of a pound less wool in 1924 than in 1923, while those that did not lamb produced one-eighth of a pound more. For this reason the records of only those ewes that raised lambs during the period under study were included in the results that follow.

First, Second or Third Fleece as Basis for Culling

It will be recalled that 34 ewes that sheared an average of 6.0 pounds per fleece the first year produced 10.1 pounds per fleece the second year and that another group that produced 8.2 pounds of greasy wool the first year yielded 8.5 pounds the second year. These facts led us to analyze the records of weights of fleeces very carefully, the results of which study showed that the first fleece of ewes bred and developed as these were, did not indicate accurately how much wool "in the grease" they would yield in the second, third, and fourth fleeces. Nineteen ewes out of 234 head that sheared less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds as yearling produced 10 to 13 pounds as four-year-olds even though all of them had raised lambs both at two and at three years.

The second fleeces were more accurate measures of the future production. The error in using the second fleece as a basis for culling would have been approximately one-third that resulting from using the first fleece as a basis. Even more accurate culling can be done by using the third fleece as the basis. The error in using this fleece would have been approximately one-fourth that resulting from culling as yearlings, thus reducing the error to a minimum. In other words, for ewes that are 13 to 15 months old at the first shearing and that are only moderately well grown, reaching an average weight of 85 to 95 pounds at the first shearing time, the weight of the first fleece does not furnish a very reliable basis for culling for wool production.

Amount of Improvement by Culling Only

How much improvement can be expected from culling alone, eliminating such factors as changes in ewes in the band, variations due to season, age of ewes, and to failure to raise lambs? Limited information on this question is contained in the following tables which are based on data obtained from the ewes described above including only such as dropped lambs in each year.

Culling 98 Head of March Ewes Sheared in June

	1st Fleece (1922) Lbs.	2nd Fleece (1923) Lbs.	3rd Fleece (1924) Lbs.
Average fleece weight of all ewes	8.05	9.56	8.48

Culling At One Year

Average of 35 low shearers	6.97	8.90	7.99
Average of the other ewes	8.66	9.91	8.76

Culling At Two Years

Average of 33 low shearers	7.5	8.25	7.50
Average of the other ewes	8.3	10.22	8.98

Culling 175 Head of May Ewes Sheared in June

	1st Fleece (1922) Lbs.	2nd Fleece (1923) Lbs.	3rd Fleece (1924) Lbs.
Average fleece weight of all ewes	5.96	9.95	9.24

Culling At One Year

Average of 56 low shearers	5.88	9.15	8.60
Average of the other ewes	7.47	10.32	9.52

Culling At Two Years

Average of 42 low shearers	6.3	8.26	8.12
Average of the other ewes	7.2	10.48	9.58

By culling out over one-third of the March ewes as yearlings the improvement in the third fleece would have been 0.28 pound per fleece, while by culling one-third of them the second year the increase in the average weight of the third fleece of the remaining ewes was 0.50 pound. By culling slightly less than one-third of the 175 May ewes as yearlings the average weight of the third fleece would have been increased 0.26 pound, while by culling slightly less than one-fourth on the basis of the second fleece, the improvement would have been 0.34 pound.

It is obvious that the improvement in weights of fleeces resulting from culling even fairly heavily for one year is small, ranging in these cases from a quarter to a half pound. If marked improvement is to be made by this method alone it must be followed up systematically year after year. By combining this method with the selection of heavy shearing rams much greater improvement in the offspring is possible. For this purpose the heavy shearing ewes should be given a permanent brand so that they can be cut

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into a separate band at breeding time for mating with choice rams. In this way more rapid progress can be made in breeding up a flock of heavy-shearing ewes. These superior ewes should also be selected for length of staple, character and evenness of fleece, and medium or light shrinkage.

Influence of Age and Season

Seasonal variations result in wide differences in weights of fleeces which may result in very misleading ideas regarding the effectiveness of the culling process. It is exceedingly improbable that the improvement in the average weights of fleeces will be as large a year or two after the culling has been done as at the time of culling, unless the process results in removing most of the ewes that are past their prime and but few that have not reached their prime. The effect of seasonal variation may be seen in the following table giving the average weights of fleeces of 234 ewes that raised lambs both in 1923 and in 1924:

First fleece (1922)	7.4 lbs.
Second fleece (1923)	9.8 lbs.
Third fleece (1924)	8.9 lbs.
Fourth fleece (1925)	10.0 lbs.

If culling had been done on the basis of the first or the third fleeces and the benefit had been estimated by the increase in the average weights of fleeces the following year a very striking story could have been told of the advantages of culling. But an entirely different story would have resulted if culling had been based on the weights of the second fleeces and improvement in the third fleeces had been looked for. As a matter of fact stage of maturity, the raising of lambs, and variations in seasonal and feed conditions are responsible for these changes from one year to another. It is hardly possible that the weights of fleeces for 1924 could have been kept up to the average for 1923 by culling only without cutting out half of the band.

Each Season Should Set Its Own Standard

These conditions give rise to another point that should be considered in connection with culling operations—each season should set its own culling standard. Obviously it would have been a mistake to cull the yearlings very heavily

if at all. A few yearlings that sheared less than 5 pounds of wool sheared 8.5 to 9.25 as two-year-olds and others that sheared less than 6 pounds sheared 9.5 to 11 pounds as two-year-olds. If, on the basis of culling operations on the yearlings, it had been decided to set a standard of 7 pounds for culling two-year-olds, only one ewe would have been culled out and the operation would have been of no value. On the basis of the results obtained with two-year-olds the standard would doubtless have been set at 9 pounds for three-year-olds, which would have thrown 128 ewes or 55 per cent of the flock into the culls. Unless there had been a sufficient number of young ewes for replacement or unless the intentions had been to reduce greatly the number of ewes, it would probably have been necessary to retain the entire lot of culls, as such a cut is usually much too heavy for one year.

The recommendation is that at least two culling standards be set each year, making possible a first and a second cut, each set of culls having a distinctive brand. If conditions are known to be quite similar to those of the preceding year, these standards may be set as near as one-half pound. If conditions are known to vary considerably from those of the preceding year or if there is but limited information on which to base a culling standard, three or more tentative standards may be set at intervals of one-half pound. This will give the system a degree of flexibility which will make it workable under a greater variety of conditions.

Relation of Wool and Lamb Production

What effect does heavy wool production have on the ability of ewes to produce lambs? Data thus far available indicate that ewes of similar breeding that shear fleeces averaging from 7.5 to 8.5 pounds during successive years probably do not produce a greater weight of lambs than ewes that shear fleeces averaging from 10.5 to 11.7 pounds during successive years. In other words within these limits it seems possible to select fine wool ewes for wool production without sacrificing the lamb producing ability of the ewes.

As an illustration of the possible error that may result from placing too little emphasis on lamb production the following table was compiled from the record of the flock:

Lamb Production in Relation to Fleece Weight

	Weights of average fleeces (Lbs.)	Weights of average lamb crops (lbs.)	Value of wool and lambs
39 ewes	9.3	68	\$10.52
42 ewes	7.5	100	13.00
Avg. 280 ewes	8.9	85	12.06

Notwithstanding a spread of 1.8 pounds in the average weights of fleeces the difference in value of the average crops combined was \$2.48 in favor of the light shearing ewes that were heavy lamb producers. (Wool at 40 cents and lamb at 10 cents per pound.)

Suppose a perfect culling could have been done on the basis of weights of the average fleeces, what would have been the effect on lamb production and on total production?

Fleece Weights as a Basis of Culling for Combined Wool and Lamb Production

	Weights of average fleeces (Lbs.)	Weights of average lamb crops (lbs.)	Value of wool and lambs
55 cull ewes	7.3	84	\$11.32
225 select ewes	9.3	85	12.22
Avg. of 280 head	8.9	85	12.06
22 head of culls	7.4	102	13.16
46 head selected ewes	9.1	68	10.44

The value of the sum of the average crops would have been increased 16 cents by culling out 19.6 per cent of the ewes. The average lamb crop would not have changed as a result of culling these ewes. Twenty-two ewes of the 55 culls were raising average lamb crops of 102 pounds and average wool clips of 7.4 pounds with values of \$0.94 above the average of the selected group at the assumed prices. Also 46 head were retained whose average lamb crops were 68 pounds and average wool clips 9.1 pounds valued at \$0.88 below those of the culls. Is there any way of locating any considerable part of the good lamb producers found in the group of low shearers so that they may be retained in the band?

Weight of Ewes an Important Factor

Among the 55 ewes culled out on weights of fleeces, 37 weighed 105 pounds or over or an average of 120 pounds for

the lot in mid-winter from at mature age. These 37 ewes produced average lamb crops of 89 pounds and average fleeces of 7.3 pounds. At ten cents for lamb and 40 cents for wool their value of the two average crops was \$11.82, an amount practically equal to the average for the entire 280 head. Culling out these ewes would have had no measurable effect on the average returns from the remainder. From the standpoint of combined wool and lamb production, they should be retained. The remaining 18 head produced average lamb crops of 73 pounds and fleeces averaging 7.2 pounds valued at \$10.18. There would be a distinct advantage in getting rid of this group.

Thirty-three of the heavy shearer ewes retained weighed less than 105 pounds in midwinter form at maturity. These ewes produced lambs that averaged 74 pounds per crop raised and they average fleeces of 8.8 pounds, the two crops having a value of \$10.29.

Combining the 18 head that were both under weight and light shearing and the 33 additional ewes that were under weight we have a group of 51 culled that produced average crops of 73 pounds of lamb and 8.2 pounds of wool valued at \$10.58 or \$0.74 less than that given in the table above for the original lot culled on basis of weights of fleeces. If these results can be considered representative, culling on the basis of weights of ewes appears to have some advantage.

These results are summarized in the following tables:

Culling on the Basis of Weights of Fleeces Only

(Culling Standard, 8 pounds)

	Average weights of fleeces (lbs.)	Weights of average lamb crops (lbs.)	Value of Wool and Lambs
55 cull ewes.....	7.3	84	\$11.32
225 ewes remaining	9.3	85	12.22
280 head	8.9	85	12.06

Culling on the Basis of Ewes

(Culling Standard, 10½ pounds)

	Average weights of fleeces (lbs.)	Weights of average lamb crops (lbs.)	Value of Wool and Lambs
51 cull ewes.....	8.2	73	\$10.58
229 ewes remaining	9.0	87	12.30

Culling Ewes That Are Both Light Shearing and Under Weight

(Culling Standards, 8 pounds and 10½ pounds)

	Average weights of fleeces (lbs.)	Weights of average lamb crops (lbs.)	Value of Wool and Lambs
18 culled	7.2	73	\$10.18
262 ewes remaining	9.0	86	12.20

Culling 6.4 per cent of the ewes on the basis of the weights both of the fleeces and of the ewes resulted in practically as much improvement in the average value of the two crops as culling 19.6 per cent on the weights of fleeces only.

Naturally the combination of the two culling standards is more advantageous not only in its direct accuracy but also because the improvement in production is spread over 13 per cent more of the ewes. Not only is this method more accurate, but it can be applied in a less laborious manner than the method of culling on weights of fleeces. If 18 to 25 per cent of the smaller ewes were separated at the cutting chute and put over the shearing floor separately, weighing the individual fleeces and branding the ewes, it would not be necessary to take into consideration weights of the individual fleeces of the major part of the band, thus reducing the work of weighing fleeces and branding sheep for culling to one-fifth or one-fourth of that required in culling on weights of fleeces only.

On the other hand the weight of mature ewes is worthy of consideration as a basis for culling if condition of the ewes is also considered. This method may have distinct advantages in the hands of a good judge of weights or of size and the results would doubtless compare favorably with those obtained by weighing fleeces and branding ewes accordingly.

Neither method results in very remarkable improvement in return, although the increase would largely appear in the net profit. Culling alone does not increase the number of high producers in the band nor does it raise their average production. Other methods must be used to accomplish this result. Such means as more adequate range, more liberal winter feed or the introduction into the band of better ewe stock either by purchase or by breeding through the use of improved sires must be employed to increase the number of high producers or to raise the level of production of ewes that are already above the culling standard. Interpreting the improvement made in a number of cases in the light of the foregoing results, these means are of more import-

ance than culling by methods now in use, even to the individual. This is much more true from the standpoint of the sheep industry in general, particularly at the present time, as the cull ewes would probably remain in production, simply finding their way into the hands of other sheepmen.

It is not the purpose of this article to discourage culling of ewes, but simply to point out that in its present stage of development, this is merely one method of improvement which can only eliminate a few ewes that are apparently less desirable, thereby increasing slightly the level of production of those retained in the band.

Selection of Ewes for the Production of Future Ewe Stock

Perhaps an even more constructive method of selection would consist in toping out the ewes that carry indications of high production and mating them with choice rams for the production of new breeding stock. This should not be done in any final way before the second shearing.

Ewes sired by carefully selected rams and out of ewes selected on this basis probably would not require extensive culling for eliminating the low producers and their average production would doubtless be well above that of the general run of range sheep.

These results were based entirely on the story told by the scales in weighing fleeces, lambs and ewes. It was deemed necessary to work on this basis to describe the results in terms that are unmistakable. It is doubtless true that if the judgment exercised is not of high order the scales furnish a sounder basis for selection for quantity production than the eye. At the same time judgment must be exercised with respect to length of staple, shrinkage, evenness and character of fleece and with respect to type and condition of ewes. With the exception of length of staple, selection for these points cannot be done in a practicable way with scales or measuring stick. One of the vital activities which requires the exercise of judgment is the selection of the ram. As far as improvement is concerned the ram must be more than half the flock.

SOME SEPTEMBER SHOWS AND SALES

Numerous Breeds at California

The sheep exhibit at the California State Fair, held September 1-8, excelled previous shows in point of numbers, there being over 550 entries. The breeds exhibited included the Rambouillet, Delaine Merino, Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire, Suffolk, Oxford, Dorset, Corriedale, Lincoln, Cotswold, and Romney, besides the fat wether classes.

In the Rambouillets, the principal exhibitors were F. N. Bullard, of Woodland, William Briggs, of Dixon, and Phil Smith, of Esparto. The Bullard flock won the major portion of the ribbons, taking both the ram and ewe championships.

Delaine Merinos were shown by George Cox, of Preston, California, one of the oldest breeders of Delaine sheep in this state.

In Shropshires, Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon, and Oeste Brothers, of Davis, California, contended for honors. The prizes were fairly evenly distributed, although both the ram and ewe championships went to the Fox flock, of Oregon.

In Southdowns, Leonard Higginson, of Sardis, British Columbia, exhibited the premier flock, with Dr. E. E. Brownell, of Woodland, California, Hubbard and Sons of Monroe, Oregon, and F. R. Bain, of Lockeford, California, also exhibiting. Both the ram and ewe championships went to the Higginson flock.

In Hampshires the exhibitors included the Straloch Farm, Davis, California; Dr. E. E. Brownell, Woodland, and W. P. Hubbard, of Monroe, Oregon. Straloch Farm won the major portion of the prizes, taking both purple ribbons on their excellent yearling ram and rather outstanding yearling ewe.

Oxfords were exhibited by Floyd T. Fox, of Silverton, Oregon, and C. P. Kizer, of Harrisburg, Oregon, and the Fox flock won most of the first prizes, taking the grand champion ram, although the grand champion ewe prize was won by the Kizer flock.

The Suffolk exhibit was rather limited

in number, being confined to Howard Vaughn, of Dixon, and the Frost-Campbell flock of Elmira, California. Howard Vaughn won the championship prize on ram, while the Frost-Campbell flock was awarded the championship on ewes.

In Dorset Horned, the Floyd T. Fox flock, of Oregon, competed with the W. P. Hubbard flock, of Monroe, Oregon, Fox winning both the ram and ewe championships.

The Corriedale exhibit was confined to Phillipps and Wiscarver, McMinnville, Oregon, and the Frost-Campbell flock, of Elmira, California. The Phillipps and Wiscarver flock was quite well fitted and was awarded both championships, as well as most of the first prizes.

The Lincoln exhibitors included Mr. W. P. Hubbard, of Oregon, and J. W. Smith, of Aurora, Oregon, the Hubbard flock winning both the ram and ewe championships.

Cotswolds were exhibited by Alex Cruickshank, of McMinnville, Oregon. Cruickshank flock took most of the prizes, including the two championship ribbons.

Romneys were quite well represented by E. C. Tribble, of Lodi, California; Dr. E. E. Brownell, of Woodland, California, and McCaleb Brothers, of Monmouth, Oregon. The Tribble flock carried off the major honors, winning the champion ram prize, although the champion ewe prize was awarded to the E. E. Brownell flock.

In the fat wether classes, the championship contenders were a Hampshire wether lamb exhibited by the Straloch Farm, and a crossbred Southdown-Romeldale wether lamb exhibited by the Romeldale Ranch of Davis. The Straloch Hampshire wether lamb was awarded the grand champion prize, and the Straloch Farm also won the grand champion prize on a pen of wethers.

There were two entries in the carlot of fat lambs. R. W. Jickling, of Elmira, showed a very uniform car of Corriedale wethers, and Metzger and Vaughn, of Dixon, exhibited a choice load of cross-

bred Shropshire-Rambouillet range lambs, which lacked somewhat the uniformity of the Jickling entry. Jickling was awarded the first prize, which included a silver loving cup awarded by C. S. Hardy, of San Diego.

The judge was Professor E. F. Rinehart, of the Idaho Experiment Station, at Moscow, Idaho, and his decisions were well received throughout the show.

R. F. Miller.

RAMBOUILLETS AT SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

The following partial list of awards at the sheep show at San Angelo, Texas, Sept. 17-22, has been received by the Wool Grower. Judging was done by Prof. A. K. Mackey of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

In the American and Delaine Merino type B and C classes, H. C. Johansen of Brady, had most of the awards with Bode Bros. of Sterling City, and F. W. Weber receiving some of the ribbons. Principal interest centered in the regular classes for type B and C of Rambouillets. The awards were as follows:

Rambouillet, Type B

Aged ram, Ed Jayroe of Novice, 1st. Yearling rams, T. L. Drisdale of Juno, 1st and 2nd; C. A. Broome of San Angelo, 3rd; D. T. Jones of San Angelo, 4th; Ed Jayroe of Novice, 5th.

Ram lamb, T. L. Drisdale of Juno, 1st and 4th; Experiment Station, Sonora, 2nd and 3rd; C. A. Broome, San Angelo, 5th. There were fourteen entries.

Aged ewe, T. L. Drisdale, 1st.

Yearling ewe, T. L. Drisdale, 1st and 2nd.

Ewe lamb, Experiment Station, near Sonora, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; T. L. Drisdale of Juno, 3rd and 4th.

Champion ram, T. L. Drisdale, 1st.

Champion ewe, T. L. Drisdale.

Flock, T. L. Drisdale.

Breeders young bock, T. L. Drisdale.

Lamb Flock, Experiment Station of Sonora, 1st and 2nd; T. L. Drisdale of Juno, 3rd; Ed Jayroe of Novice, 4th and 5th.

Rambouillet, Type C

Aged ram, D. T. Jones, 1st; Ed Jayroe of Novice, 2nd; T. L. Drisdale of Juno, 3rd.

Yearling ram, D. T. Jones of San Angelo, 1st; T. L. Drisdale of Juno, 2nd; C. B. Metcalf of San Angelo, 3rd; C. C. Townsend of San Angelo, 4th; Ed Jayroe of Novice, 5th.

Ram lamb, Experiment station, 1st and 5th; T. L. Drisdale, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Aged ewe, T. L. Drisdale of Juno, 1st and 5th; Ed Jayroe of Novice, 3rd and 4th; Rebo Jayroe of Novice, 2nd.

Yearling ewe, T. L. Drisdale, 1st and 2nd; Rebo Jayroe, 3rd and 5th; C. C. Townsend, 4th.

Ewe lamb, 16 entries, Ed Jayroe, 1st; T. L. Drisdale, 2nd and 3rd; Reba Jayroe, 4th; Ed Jayroe, 5th.

Champion ram, Experiment station.

Champion ewe, T. L. Drisdale.

Flock, T. L. Drisdale, 1st; Ed Jayroe, 2nd; Reba Jayroe, 3rd; and C. C. Townsend, 4th.

Breeders young flock, T. L. Drisdale, 1st; Ed Jayroe, 2nd; Reba Jayroe, 3rd.

Lamb flock, T. L. Drisdale, 1st; Experiment station, 2nd; Ed Jayroe, 3rd and 4th.

Get of sire, Experiment station, 1st; T. L. Drisdale, 2nd; Ed Jayroe, 3rd; C. C. Townsend, 4th; Ed Jayroe, 5th.

THE HELENA WOOL SHOW

Sixty-five exhibitors entered fleeces in the Northwest Wool Show, held on September 26-27th. This show was conducted by the Montana Wool Growers Association in conjunction with the State Fair at Helena. The awards were made by C. J. Fawcett, an officer of the National Wool Exchange, Boston, Mass.

The exhibitors contributed their fleeces to the show management to be used in defraying expenses of the event. Some of the winning entries were claimed by the owners and will be entered at the wool show to be held in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, December 1 to 8, 1928.

The awards as made in the various classes were as follows:

Breed Classes

Delaine Merino Ram—J. L. Rapstad, Big Timber.

Rambouillet Ram—Deer Lodge Farms, first; J. H. Carmichael, Augusta, second; B. Mannix, Deer Lodge, third; C. E. Sime, Bozeman, fourth.

Rambouillet Ewe—J. H. Carmichael, Augusta, first and sixth; Deer Lodge Farms, Deer Lodge, second and third; A. C. Stewart, Abbot'sford, Canada, fourth; C. E. Sime, Bozeman, fifth.

Hampshire Ewe—W. I. Wall, Bozeman, first; L. F. Hudleston, Bozeman, second and fourth; A. E. Westlake, Bozeman, third; L. I. Westlake, Bozeman, fifth; E. O. Selway, Dillon, sixth.

Oxford Ram—R. P. Myers, Bozeman, first.

Oxford Ewe—R. P. Myers, Bozeman, second.

Shropshire Ram—A. C. Stewart, Abbotsford, Canada, first.

Shropshire Ewe—A. C. Stewart, Abbotsford, Canada, first.

Lincoln Ram—C. E. Sime, Bozeman, grand champion and first.

Lincoln Ewe—A. C. Stewart, Abbotsford, Canada, first.

Commercial Grades

Fine Staple—J. Mackae, Flagstaff, Ariz., first and third; J. H. Carmichael, Augusta, second; J. L. Rapstad, Big Timber, fourth; Martinsdale Sheep Co., Martinsdale, fifth; Linnenkohl & Padbury, Helena, sixth; Coop Sheep Co., Helena, seventh.

Half Blood Combing—J. L. Rapstad, Big Timber, first; C. F. Williams, Two Dot, second; Martinsdale Sheep Co., Martinsdale, third; Jim Reed, Brookside, Mont., fourth; Mrs. J. H. Hahn, Townsend, fifth; E. G. Clarke, Glasgow, sixth; W. L. Barrett, Augusta, seventh.

Three-eighths Blood Combing—H. W. Davis, Bozeman, first; Craig Cornell Co., Dell, second and seventh; Ed Settle, Martinsdale, third; Rogers & Sweeney, Dell, fourth; C. F. Williams, Two Dot, fifth; A. C. Stewart, Canada, sixth.

Quarter Blood Combing—C. F. Williams, Two Dot, first; Sweet Grass Wool Growers' Association, Big Timber, second; Williamson Brothers, Crow Rock, third; Ed Rice, Deer Lodge, fourth; R. P. Findlater, Miles City, fifth; Spears & Woolsey, Miles City, sixth.

Low Quarter Blood Combing—E. F. Price Est. Dell, first; A. C. Stewart, Canada, second; W. Wallace, Deer Lodge, Mont., third.

Common—J. E. Morse, Dillon, first.

Braid—Barley Bros., Miles City, first.

Best Collection 10 Fleeces from One County—Valley County, Glasgow, Mont., first; Madison County, Alder, second and fourth; Powell County, Deer Lodge, third; Prairie County, Terry, Mont., fifth.

Indian Exhibit—Wm. Sansaver, Poplar, Mont.

WYOMING RAM SALE

The first ram sale under the auspices of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association took place on September 18, in connection with the Wyoming State Fair at Douglas. Col. E. O. Walters of Idaho was the auctioneer.

Eleven head of Rambouillet stud rams sold at prices varying from \$75 to \$160.

The latter figure was paid for a ram consigned by King Bros. Co. of Laramie, Wyoming. Four head were consigned by John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, one two-year-old bringing \$150. John H. Seely and Sons Co. of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, sold single studs up to \$130, and one pen of five at \$75 each. Two hundred twenty-five range rams sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$85. Sellers included Snyder Bros., Lovell, Wyoming; C. D. Michaelson, Gunnison, Utah; Williams & Pauly, Deer Lodge, Mont.; and J. H. Seely & Sons Co. The latter firm sold 30 yearlings in lots of ten at \$85. The Williams and Pauly lots ranged from \$40 to \$60 each.

Eighty-five Hampshire yearlings were offered by Malcolm Moncreiffe of Big Horn, Wyoming, and the Wood Live Stock Company, Spencer, Idaho. The former's offerings of 50 head averaged \$31, and the Idaho lots brought \$36. A pen of 25 lambs from the Moncreiffe flock brought \$24.00. Fifty-two lambs consigned by the Mt. Haggan Land & Live Stock Co., Anaconda, Montana, sold in lots of five and ten head at prices ranging from \$31 to \$46.

King Bros. Co. sold 50 yearling Corriedales at \$43 each. The Wood Live Stock Co. sold 25 cross-bred Lincoln Rambouillet yearlings at \$58. Two lots of Lincoln yearlings offered by J. H. Patrick & Son brought \$55 and \$72.50.

WOOL SHOWS AT MONTANA COUNTY FAIRS

Much interest was shown by wool growers of Montana in getting ready for the first Northwest Wool Show, inaugurated by the state wool growers' association as an annual event for state fair week. For the first time the district and county fairs preceding the state event listed wool among their classifications, and received a good response from the growers. At Miles City thirty fleeces were shown; at Billings, thirty-three; at Bozeman some thirty odd; and there was also a nice exhibit at the Lewiston fair. The awards were made on the commercial classes of fine wool, half-blood, three-eighths, and quarter-blood. At Bozeman prizes were also given for the best Rambouillet ram's fleece and the best

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ewe fleece of the same breed; the best Hampshire ewe fleece, and the best Oxford ewe fleece. All of the competitors at the local shows promised to enter their fleeces in the Northwest Wool Show, which assured that event of a very fine exhibit.

PRICE ON KELSEY LAMBS

An error occurred in the report of the sale of Hampshire ram lambs at the Idaho sale on August 8th, as reported in the August issue of the Wool Grower.

The top price on Hampshire lambs at that sale was \$56.00 per head which was paid for a pen of fourteen lambs bred and sold by E. R. Kelsey of Rupert, Idaho.

POCATELLO SALE

A good clearance at reasonable prices was effected on rams offered under the management of the Idaho Association in the sale held at Pocatello on October 5th.

Two hundred and fifty Hampshire yearlings averaged \$32 per head and 99 ram lambs averaged \$30 each. Knollin-Hansen obtained \$50 for a pen of 11 yearlings. Another pen sold by J. E. Wilfirth brought \$52.

An average of \$36.40 was made on 98 yearling Rambouilletts.

On 35 head of cross-bred Suffolk-Hampshire lambs the average was \$35.40. Eleven head of purebred Suffolk lambs averaged \$65.75.

On 11 Lincoln ram lambs the average was \$46. An average of \$29 was made on 18 head of cross-bred Cotwold-Rambouillet lambs, and \$27 and 13 Panama lambs.

Six Panama yearlings sold at \$45 and 6 Corriedales at \$45.80.

A WYOMING REACTION ON LAMB FEEDERS' CONTRACT

Officials of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association consider that the following letter, which appeared in the official organ of that association, gives the opinion that is held by the majority of sheepmen in that state in regard to the contract proposed by the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association for use this season. The letter was addressed to Secretary Wilson of the Wyoming

Association by W. H. Gottsche of Rock Springs.

Referring to proposed contract of the lamb feeders:

To my mind they are trying to place too much responsibility on the grower. Asking the grower to take care of their buyers' shipping arrangements is asking too much; this is something the buyer should know about before he contracts for any lambs.

Four per cent shrink on lambs that have been trailed for 75 to 100 miles is too much. Two per cent is fair.

Asking the grower to guarantee a certain weight on his lambs in a contract that is made before the lambs are born is unreasonable. This objection also holds good guaranteeing the number.

I have scratched the objectionable parts out of the enclosed contract.

Yours truly,
W. H. Gottsche

UNFAVORABLE ADVERTISING STOPPED

A short time ago it was brought to the attention of the National Live Stock and Meat Board that the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores were advising the general public through posters in their stores as follows:

NOW THAT FRESH MEATS ARE HIGH PRICED, WE SUGGEST SALMON, Tuna Fish, Sardines, College Inn Chicken ala King, College Inn Chop Suey, etc.

The Meat Board took the matter up with the vice-president of the A. & P. Stores Company, who wrote the following letter to their provision buyer:

It would, I believe, be in order to write Mr. Pollock informing him that our Sales Department will discontinue referring to fresh meats as being high priced and suggesting the use of other commodities to take its place.

Our Sales Department thought it a good sales idea to offer the public a substitute for a high priced food and that was what they had in their mind, rather than to hurt the meat packers in any way.

These posters which he refers to, if they are not already discontinued, will undoubtedly be so in another few days. You are familiar that the life of a stencil of this sort is very short and in most instances a week or two weeks is about the length of time they are posted in our stores.

I do not believe you will have any further complaint from the Live Stock and Meat Board. We would, however, appreciate any comments or criticisms they might have to offer in the future.

Yours very truly,
(signed) R. L. Pierce,
Vice-president,
Middle Western Div.

Chicago Wool Show--December 1-8

The following announcement is authorized regarding the first wool show to be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Dec. 1-8, 1928.

1—Purpose—the objects of this exhibit are: first, to encourage the production of better wool and its proper preparation for market; second, to ascertain the best fleeces of the various breeds and to show how they grade commercially.

2—Eligibility of Contestants—Any grower of wool may enter fleeces, but they must be entered in the name of the grower who grew them.

3—Entry Fees—No entry fees will be charged, but all fleeces competing will become the property of the International Live Stock Exposition and proceeds of the sale of such fleeces will be used to pay the premiums. Exhibitors may repurchase their fleeces for \$3.00 apiece but notice of their desire to do so must be given to the show officials prior to the closing of the show.

4—Eligibility of Fleeces—in order to compete for prizes, each fleece must:

(a) Have been shorn in 1928.
(b) Represent not more than 12 months' growth, except that in the case of yearling fleeces, 16 months' growth will be allowed.

5—Exhibitors are limited to two entries in any class, but entries may be made in as many classes as desired.

6—Qualifications—Any fleece entered in com-

petition at the Wool Show shall be discriminated against if:

- (a) Tied with other than paper twine.
- (b) Showing any paint or tar brands (soluble branding fluids permissible).
- (c) Showing excessive dung locks or tags.
- (d) Discolored by excessive moisture.
- (e) Cotted.

(f) Showing a weak staple, or break in fiber
7—Preparations of Fleeces—The fleeces shall be tied with paper fleece twine, flesh side out, in a manner to allow their being handled without falling apart.

8—Entries close November 1, 1928.

9—Fleeces must be delivered to the superintendent of the Wool Show on or before November 30, 1928.

Classes and Awards

Classes 1 to 6 are for fleeces entered in the following market grades: Fine Combing; One-half Blood Combing; Three-eighths Blood Combing; One-fourth Blood Combing; Low One-fourth Blood Combing, and Braid.

Classes 27 to 28 are for fleeces from registered rams and ewes of the following breeds: Cheviot, Corriedales, Cotswolds, Dorsets, Hampshires, Leicesters, Lincolns, Oxfords, Rambouillet, Shropshires and South-Downs. Separate classes are provided for ewe and ram fleeces. In each class the first award will be \$16 and the second \$11, with additional prizes graded down to \$2 for seventh award. These amounts will be paid in each class having fifteen or more entries. Awards to be paid will be reduced in amount in cases where the entry list is less than that number, though an award of \$4 is assured for each class even though there should only be a single entry.

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne, August 15, 1928

Pastoral conditions throughout the Commonwealth, except for those portions of Queensland, West New South Wales and the far north of South Australia where drought prevails, continue satisfactory. July rainfall was certainly light in the south, but most of the country had received such a good soaking in previous months that feed is in reasonable supply considering the time of the year. Winter still being with us pastures are naturally short, and frosts have been severe, which is not an unmixed blessing in that rank growth is checked.

Sheep have held their condition well and the ewes have plenty of milk. The lamb drop has been satisfactory on the whole, particularly so with the later breeding flocks; but the marketings have been rather below the average with the early breeders in parts of New South Wales. This is accounted for by the fact that the rams were joined in hot dry weather and did not work well. Provided the weather remains normal there should be a big surplus of lambs available for the freezers in October and November. I should not be surprised if nearly 2,000,000 are shipped oversea during the coming season, which should open next month, though exports will not assume importance until well into October. Packers have not yet given any indication as to what price they will be prepared to pay for the lambs. Last year they opened at 13 cents bare meat, for firsts, which were very scarce, and 11 cents for second grades. By October the prices had advanced to 14 cents and 12 cents respectively but were reduced to 12 cents and 10½ cents in November. There seems to be no reason why the opening rate for first grade freezers should not be at least as high this year as last, and I think it will be somewhat better for the lower grades.

Affairs in the wool selling trade have been quiet in the extreme since last writing, no public auctions having been held in Australia for over a month. The

initial sale of the 1928-9 season is set down for Sydney on August 20, and with auctions following at other centers in quick succession, matters should liven up. The general opinion seems to be that prices will be a shade below those at the close of the 1927-28 season, due to trade depression in Europe. Wool is coming into store rather slowly, receipts for July being 66,958 bales, compared with 87,168 in July 1927. (Opening wool sales were interferred with by the dock workers' strike).

Dalgety and Co. Ltd., one of our leading firms of selling brokers, has just issued its annual review of the trade, which as usual, is an informative document. In the opening sentences it is stated that in the continuous period of thirty years in which wool statistics have been compiled and analyzed by the company, there has never been a season as that of 1927-28 for yielding such a handsome wool check. Totals of \$304,383,310 for the Commonwealth and \$369,389,310 for Australasia create fresh records. The company considers that results are the more satisfactory inasmuch as they were obtained for a lesser weight of wool sold, and were not brought about by an extreme "boom" for any special description of wool, but rather by the excellence of the general average of prices. Nor were they obtained for Merino wool alone, because crossbred showed a steady and, in the aggregate, very substantial increase.

When reviewing the range of values for some years past the report shows that whereas the average price obtained in Australia and New Zealand between 1903-04 and war time did not exceed \$68.14 a bale, during the war it went up to \$108.94. Afterwards, in 1924-25, it touched \$161.72 a bale. That, however, was a year of exceptional market conditions, as was the preceding season. In 1925-26 the average declined to \$100.64 a bale; in 1926-27 it improved to \$103.92, and for last season the figure was \$119.98 a bale. The average price per pound for all greasy wool sold in Australia last season was 39 cents, in New Zealand 33.32 cents. Atten-

tion is directed to the fact that the weight of the total of 2,955,585 bales of wool sold in Australia and New Zealand last year was 920,066,738 pounds; compared with 2,933,933 bales weighing 956,513,415 pounds in 1926-27. The average weight a bale last season was 311.3 pounds, against 319.5 pounds for 1926-27.

The foregoing figures, it must be pointed out, apply only to wools sold by the associated brokers in the two countries, the revised figures for each being 2,411,873 for Australia, and 543,712 for New Zealand. The above returns do not include wool shipped oversea direct by growers or sold direct to local manufacturers, nor wool shipped on sheep skins.

I referred some time ago to a new policy that had been adopted by the Queensland government in respect to grazing leasehold, i. e., relatively small areas that are occupied by sheepmen. This led to the appointment of a Land Administration Board early in the year. Since it came into being it has adjusted the rents, and in nearly all cases, reduced them on 1,000 grazing selections representing an area of 10,000,000 acres, and in addition granted new leases in every instance for a period of twenty-eight years. It has also subdivided five large pastoral holdings covering 550,000 acres, into grazing selections, and a number of others are in process of subdivision. The idea behind the cutting up of these large pastoral leases is to make land that is reasonably close to railways available for closer settlement, the subdivisional areas being sufficient to carry safely at least 5,000 sheep all the year round, that being considered the minimum living area.

Though the government will not renew the leases of large pastoral holdings contiguous to means of communications, its new policy includes the granting of what are known as development leases. These have to be in the back country remote from railway lines and therefore unsuitable for closer settlement. Eighteen have been granted since February, comprising nearly 6,000,000 acres. The lessees are under an obligation to effect certain improvements and make the properties more suitable for sheep, and increase their carrying capacity.

News and Views of the Lamb Markets

CHICAGO

Heavy receipt broke the lamb market sharply during September. The old adage that the expected never happens was demonstrated the first week of the month, which was marked by a crash last year, but on this occasion was the high point of the month. The big break occurred the second week and did not stop until the top had tumbled from \$15.75 to \$14. No serious protest was made, as the break was due to natural causes and not open to suspicion of manipulation as in the case of the August slump. Early October found the trade on about the same price basis as a year ago when \$14 was the top and \$13.50@14 took the bulk of the lamb supply. Outstanding features of the September market events were:

A free movement of western lambs, but a short supply of natives.

Declining values both of fat and feeder stock.

Reluctuance by corn-belt feeders to lay in thin lambs above \$13.50, Chicago basis.

A reasonably free movement of dressed product into distributive channels.

Light receipts of native lambs at eastern markets with consequent elimination of gluts at the Atlantic seaboard.

Demand centered on choice and common lambs, to the disadvantage of in-between grades.

Lack of interest in breeding stock in territory east and south of Chicago after Kentucky requirements had been satisfied.

Farmer buying of breeding stock centered on solid-mouthed ewes at the lower range of prices.

Spreads between common and choice lambs were unusually narrow, indicating broad demand for low grade meats.

Relatively higher prices for feeding and breeding stock at Omaha and Denver than Chicago.

An increasing supply of Colorado-grown lambs at Denver, indicating expansion of the industry in that quarter.

Heavy purchasing of both feeding lambs and breeding ewes by Iowa.

Michigan was a sparing buyer of western feeding lambs.

The run carried a large proportion of lightweight, whitefaced western lambs which went to feeders at \$12@12.50, with tail ends as low as \$11.

Killers had a profitable month as dressed prices held up and byproduct earned good money.

Heavy blackfaced feeding lambs were scarce and in good demand.

Fewer contract lambs moved from the range to corn-belt feed lots than usual, feeders in that area patronizing the markets.

Scarcity of native lambs at eastern markets made a good shipping demand at Chicago.

Scarcity of native lambs, at least in a relative sense, probably meant an additional dollar per hundredweight to western lamb growers during the month. Despite this the principal markets recorded the arrival of approximately 1,750,000 head during the month, or 350,000 in excess of the September run last year, Chicago gaining 75,000 and Omaha 150,000. The two big weeks were the second, with 475,000 around the market circle and the third with 485,000. These two weeks delivered 950,000 at the principal markets against 690,000 last year. The high market of the first week, when the top was \$15.75 was due to a light run everywhere, only 330,000 reporting at the principal points. This was due probably to remembrance of the crash subsequent to Labor Day 1927, shippers figuring on repetition, which is always illogical. At the close of the first week \$15.75 was a legitimate top, but 42,000 at Chicago the following Monday, September 10, with heavy receipts elsewhere

gave buyers the opportunity for which they had been on the alert, 25 to 50 cents being sliced off promptly, and by the end of the week, a strong dollar had been deducted from the high levels of the previous week, with \$14.85 the limit on choice lambs at the finish. Another generous run on Monday of the third week deducted 35@50 cents more and the price list, descending a well-greased set of skids, did not halt until \$14 was an outside price. From that low level a reaction of 25 cents occurred, the top reaching \$14.35, but it was not held and during the last week the lowest level of the month was registered on another 25-cent break, although the top never dropped below \$14.

An epitome of the month's events by weeks follows:

Week ending September 8—Top western lambs, \$15.75, bulk, \$14.50@15.60. Top natives, \$15.25; bulk, \$14.50@15.25. Top feeding lambs, \$14.25; bulk, \$13@14. Yearlings, \$12.25. Top fat ewes, \$7.25; bulk, \$6@7.

Week ending September 15—Top western lambs, \$15.35; bulk, \$13.75@14.25. Top natives, \$15.10; bulk, \$13.50@14.75. Top feeders, \$14.40; bulk, \$13.50@14.25. Yearlings, \$11@12. Top fat ewes, \$7; bulk, \$6@6.75.

Week ending September 22—Top western lambs, \$14.35; bulk, \$13.50@14. Top native lambs, \$14.10; bulk, \$13.25@13.75. Top feeders, \$14.25; bulk, \$13.50@14. Top fat ewes, \$6.75; bulk \$6@6.50.

Week ending September 29—Top western lambs, \$14.35; bulk, \$13.50@14. Top native lambs, \$14; bulk, \$13.25@13.75. Top feeders, \$13.75; bulk, \$13.25@13.75. Yearlings, \$10.50@11. Aged wethers, \$9@9.50. Top fat ewes, \$6.75; bulk, \$6@6.50.

At the risk of reiteration it may be said that a light run of native lambs everywhere saved the bacon of the western growers all of September. Had the usual grist of near-by stuff reported at Chicago and markets farther east the whole price list might easily have been

as much as \$1 per hundredweight lower as but slight addition to the generous run of westerns would have been needed to glut distributive channels. As it was some lambs were forced into freezers at the Atlantic seaboard late in the month.

As usual statistics are misleading unless intelligently interpreted and apparent increase in September receipts at western markets is susceptible of explanation. On the face of the returns it suggests substantial increase in production, but supply expansion was due in a large measure to the fact that feeders east of the Missouri River reversed their recent buying practice, going to the market instead of making early contracts on the range. In recent years a strong feeder movement direct from pasture to feed lot has gone around the market, direct from point of origin to destination, thus eluding the statisticians.

Why native lambs did not show up at the market during September also is susceptible. Feed was plentiful, they were doing well, the market had a promising appearance and there was incentive to put on every possible pound of weight. There is a disposition to gather native lambs later in the season than formerly, for which improved methods are partly responsible. Assuming that more natives were grown than last year, it will be logical to expect free runs during the October to December period. The new practice keeps them out of serious competition with grass westerns, but throws them into market contact with early fed lambs from the corn-belt and adjacent areas. The new and rapidly expanding crop of lambs from the northwestern spring wheat area, mainly Minnesota and the Dakotas, will show up in October and November and, in all probability, keep killers well supplied.

September's run of western lambs carried a good top, but the feeder end was conspicuous. Feeder values followed fat lambs downward, although at one time the two classes were on a parity. A large slice of the feeder crop went to the country at \$13.25@13.75.

The hardest type of lambs to sell has been what the trade knows as the "inbetween" kind. The best natives were always in demand, selling on a parity with

westerns at one time, but supply was large enough to make drastic sorting possible and unless throwouts were of the \$10.50@11 type, getting them over the scales was difficult. The result was a narrow spread between culs and good to choice lambs usually \$4 to \$5 per hundredweight apart and a wide spread between the good and inbetween kinds, the latter selling at \$12@13. It indicates that while one class of consumers demands quality, another accepts inferiority at a price, and that price is usually high in a relative sense when the character of the package is considered. Except at rare intervals when killers had to buy for numbers, inbetween lambs have been bad actors all through the present season. Their product does not fit into any phase of distributive trade. That consumers demand either good or cheap lamb is indicated by the fact that killers have curtailed their buying of western "seconds" this season.

At the beginning of October live mutton values were on practically the same basis as a year ago when top lambs realized \$14 per hundredweight, with the bulk at \$13.50@13.85 on killing account, feeders buying their share of the crop at \$13@13.60 with a few light lambs at \$14. At the corresponding period of 1926 the fat lamb top was \$13.85, the bulk selling at \$12.75@13.75. In 1925 it was a \$14.50@15.75 market for the bulk with a \$15.90 top and in 1924 the top was \$13.85, the bulk selling at \$12.75@13.50. The low October spot since the war was in 1921 when \$9.10 was the limit and most of the fat lambs went at \$8.25@9.

Dressed trade has been reasonably active, but toward the end of September a sharp break occurred. Comparative New York and Chicago wholesale carcass prices at the opening and close of the month follow:

September Carcass Quotations

	NEW YORK	CHICAGO		
	Sept. 7	Sept. 28	Sept. 7	Sept. 28
LAMB (38 lbs. Down)				
Choice	\$29.00-30.00	-	\$27.00-29.00	\$24.00-25.00
Good	28.00-29.00	23.00-25.00	26.00-28.00	22.00-24.00
Medium	26.00-28.00	21.00-24.00	24.00-26.00	20.00-22.00
Common	23.00-25.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-24.00	17.00-20.00
LAMB (39-45 lbs.)				
Choice	29.00-30.00	24.00-26.00	27.00-29.00	24.00-25.00
Good	28.00-29.00	23.00-25.00	26.00-28.00	22.00-24.00
Medium	26.00-28.00	21.00-24.00	24.00-26.00	20.00-22.00
Common	23.00-25.00	20.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	17.00-20.00

J. E. Poole.

DENVER

Sheep trade was fairly active at Denver during the month of September. Prices of fat lambs dropped slightly during the month and fat ewes also sold somewhat lower at the close than at the beginning. However, the strong demand for feeder lambs held prices up fairly well.

Good fat lambs were selling around \$13.50 to \$13.75 early in September. By the middle of the month they had declined to \$13, but later the market reacted somewhat and good lambs sold up to \$13.50. On the closing sessions of the month, however, further declines were registered and fat lambs were bringing \$13 to \$13.10 at the close. Good ewes sold early in the month from \$6.50 to \$6.75, but the

market declined to \$6 by the middle of September. Some reaction occurred later and at the close of the month, desirable killing ewes were bringing \$6.25 to \$6.50. Feeder lambs sold early in September from \$13 to \$13.40. The same grades were bringing around \$13 to \$13.50 at the close, with fair quality lambs around \$12.50 to \$12.85.

The trade, generally, looks for a good healthy demand for feeder lambs and fairly good prices throughout the entire fall shipping season. The available supply is not large, although possibly a little larger than a year ago. However, the demand is likely to be much better this year than last. Eastern corn belt feeders, with an abundance of corn and other rough feeds, are making plans to put in a

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much larger supply of lambs than usual. Many who are unwilling to feed cattle at present prices will take on lambs this year instead. While the total number of lambs fed in northern Colorado this year is expected to be slightly less than that of a year ago, the volume will be large enough to result in a strong demand for everything offered on the Denver market. Eastern operators are expected to come here in larger numbers than usual this year to get their supply of feeder lambs. The total demand, therefore, at Denver is expected to be larger this year than last. Less contracting has been done on the range and a larger volume of trade is anticipated through the open market.

W. N. Fulton.

OMAHA

Omaha shared the break in lambs during September on the usual heavy marketings of range stock during that month. Local arrivals of sheep and lambs at about 522,000 head were the heaviest for any month since 1919, excepting September, 1924, and 93,000 more than showed up during the corresponding period a year ago. The price trend followed closely that of receipts.

Supplies during the first week of trade were relatively light for that time and values showed a corresponding rise, reaching the highest since July. Top then was \$15.35 with bulk selling at \$15.00@15.35.

The next week the run was heaviest for any six-day period in nine years and the market on fats went off \$1.25@1.50. The end of that week found top at \$14, with most sales at \$13.75@14.00.

Some reaction came with lighter supplies the following week but the run was again heavy during the final week and quotations slumped to new low marks for the season. Best lambs had to go at \$13.35@13.50, with the bulk selling during the late trade at \$13.00@13.25, or around \$1.25 under the end of August. Early in October, further losses put the best lambs to packers at \$13.00.

Drought which hit the range country during August showed up in the quality of westerns. During the latter half of the month scarcely 25 per cent of range lambs were fat. Packers had in quite a few direct and refused to take hold of

the moderate proportion of killers at any stronger prices. On the contrary, they were bearish most of the time, due in part at least to poor support from eastern dressed lamb markets.

Advance reports of heavy contracting of Wyoming lambs were borne out by arrivals at market from that state during September. Only 146,000 Wyoming sheep showed up, compared with receipts of 218,000 head from that state during the same month last year. Idaho furnished 156,000 head, or more than a fourth of all that came, with Utah third. The latter state shipped in 72,500 head. Balance of the supply came from Oregon, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado and Iowa in the order named.

Breadth of the demand for feeding stock was shown in total shipments to the country. Outbound movement of sheep and lambs last month aggregated 313,000 head, or 60 per cent of receipts and 38,000 head heavier than a year ago.

Downward trend to the fat market, reduced feed prospects in some localities due to drouth and storms, liberal receipts, declining quality of the offerings, and the inclination of some prospective purchasers to wait for cheaper prices, all were bearish factors in the feeder trade and declines in this division amounted to \$1.25@1.50 for the month.

Fluctuations in feeder quotations were wider than either the preceding month or September, 1927. Both the high and low spots for the current range season were touched during the month's trading. The first week marked the high time, when choice light feeders hit \$14.20, with most sales at \$13.50@14.15. As the month advanced good light lambs became scarcer and the spread in values widened accordingly. The difference between medium and best lambs amounted to \$1.25@1.50 by the close. On the steady decline best light kinds finished the month at \$12.75 and a lot of good lambs went out at \$12.00@12.50 with medium grades selling down to \$11.25 and common stuff went as low as \$10. Some reaction set in later and on October 5, most good lambs are bringing \$12.50@13.00, with the top at \$13.10.

The trait that feeder lambs had last year and the year before of selling above

fat stock was largely absent last month. There were just one or two days that this condition was evident and most of the time the margin between the two classes was substantial.

More light lambs, around 60 pounds, arrived from the range this year but the quality was not there. Anything that had it met with brisk demand. Plainer grades and some weighty lambs proved slow sale, especially in the late trade, with these classes hit hardest and bids of any kind hard to get on them at times.

Most local commission men feel that feeder prices have seen the low time and look for improvement in prices for both fats and feeder lambs as soon as the heavy range run is over. Supplies, however, are generally expected to be liberal for the next ten days or two weeks, although not so heavy as during September.

The September market in aged sheep showed little change. Prices for the most part fluctuated but little in any class. Fat ewes met with just fair demand from packers and the bulk of the supply found outlet to the country trade. Killers paid \$6.75 most of the time for best slaughter ewes and a few touched \$7 at times. Feeders met good call at \$5.00@5.75 and on up to \$6.00 for choice kinds or those carrying a fleshy end. Ewes suitable for one or two years' service sold mainly at \$6.00@8.00 with best solid mouths upwards to \$11.35. Good young ewes were extremely scarce and yearlings practically absent but the latter were quotable up to around \$14.00.

K. H. Kittoe.

KANSAS CITY

Early September held out the hope of a rising lamb market, but as soon as the runs expanded to normal volume prices began to decline. Closing quotations for the month were \$1.50 under the opening and about \$1.65 under the high point of the thirty-day period. August closed and September opened with best lambs bringing \$15. They held at that point for the next three days and then rose to \$15.15. On the tenth there was a slight recession, followed by a \$1.25 break in the next ten days when the top fell to \$13.75. There was a moderate showing of strength in the next few days, and

\$14.10 was paid on September 24. From then on there was a weak undertone and final quotations for best lambs was around \$13.50.

There was nothing unusual in the course of the general market. Demand was fully equal to the supply and the heavy runs at some of the other points were the principal depressing influences. One of the features of the month was a run of 80,000, mostly western lambs, in the week ending the 22nd, and the market rallied 25 to 40 cents. The big runs elsewhere most of the period, however determined the general level of prices here. Could the market have been maintained on a \$14. to \$15. level it would have been highly satisfactory. As it was the average was \$14. and well in line with former years.

Both killers and shipper buyers operated freely and there was less sorting and throwouts than in some former months. This of course was due to the fact that lamb offerings showed fairly uniform quality and condition. The latter part of the month the run included an increased per cent of feeding lambs and reports indicate that the per cent of feeders during October will be larger than in September.

There is nothing in the situation that indicates that there are larger supplies of the various classes than will be needed. In this section none of the short fed lambs will be returned to market much before the middle of November. Some will be on more eastern markets in the next few weeks, but it is the consensus of opinion that killers will need all the fat western lambs offered.

Old ewes made up the bulk of the fat sheep offered. Most of them sold at \$6. to \$7. a few lots up to \$7.25. On the close the best brought \$6.75. Some yearlings sold at \$9.75 to \$10.50 and odd bunches of wethers \$7.50 to \$8.50.

More attention centered in the feeding lamb market than in any previous month this year. Country buyers operated in close touch with the fat lamb market and prices rose and fell accordingly. At the high point the good feeding lambs brought \$13.75 to \$14., with a few up to \$14.25. On the close good to choice feeding lambs brought \$12.25 to \$12.75

and increasing inquiries were coming in. Indications are that Missouri and Kansas will feed more lambs than last year. A good many inexperienced feeders have taken on a car lot or two of thin lambs for winter feeding and while they are not intending to make very large purchases individually the combined outlet to this source will be large in the next few weeks. A good many regard cattle as too high for feeding and some regular cattle feeders are taking on lambs. It is the general opinion that more lambs will be fed east of the Missouri River than last year and the bulk of them have not been bought yet. Western territory, especially northern Colorado and western Nebraska, will have to reduce operations from last year because of the shortage of alfalfa.

It looks as if most lambs taken for winter feeding will be lighter weights than last year. If this is the case, supplies of fat lambs can be evenly distributed throughout the winter months. Feeders will have an opportunity to make weight gains a material factor in determining profits.

September receipts at Kansas City were

224,105, compared with 219,691 in the same month last year. Total receipts for the nine months were 1,313,953, compared with 1,231,429 the same period last year. The bulk of the months supply came from Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho.

C. M. Pipkin.

ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for the month of September were around 159,000 compared with 121,546 same month a year ago. Bulk of the month's supply were westerns and included a liberal proportion of feeder lambs. Fat lambs finish the month \$1.25 lower, with top and bulk of westerns at \$13.50 on the close. Best natives \$12.75@13.00 on late days. Feeding lambs close \$1.00 lower, with most desirable lots at \$12.75. Aged sheep values did not fluctuate much during the month, closing prices being 25 cents off. Best western ewes on the close were \$6.75, with natives \$6.00@6.50. Wethers sold at \$8.00 and yearlings \$10.00, on the close.

H. H. Madden.

Trade in Feeder Lambs and Market Prospects

FEEDERS

Corn-belt feeders, with the exception of Iowa, played a waiting purchasing game this season and even on the September break were by no means voracious. The result was a relatively higher market, with more urgent demand at Omaha and Denver than Chicago.

Even on the late September slump of 75 cents to \$1.00, it was necessary to solicit the country orders and stocks accumulated in yard traders' hands. At the beginning of October, more interest was manifested and orders showed larger volume, on the theory that the break had cheapened cost and that the western movement was nearing the final stage. Feeders have definitely reached the conclusion that buying lambs, at high prices, early in the season to graze down corn is chimerical, as such cheap gains are not made. This year many waited until cornfields were ready for occupancy. The severe punishment they took on the two

previous crops of western lambs taught them caution, which was exemplified by the fact that they did little advance contracting on the range this year. That system of buying, as many have discovered, necessitates paying for a lot of weight that is not delivered and frequently entails the penalty of handling lambs that do not suit. Anyhow, the feeder waited this year to buy his lambs at the market, getting the kind he wanted, both with respect to quality and weight.

Conditions at Chicago and in the West were radically different. Demand at Omaha and Denver was keen at prices on or above a parity with Chicago. Iowa was in the market early and by this time has acquired the largest package of thin western lambs it has fed in several years past. Iowa has also been a free buyer of breeding stock, showing preference for the cheaper grades of ewes. During September \$13@13.50 bought a large per-

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THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET

By H. A. Kidder

Wool market conditions have taken rather an unexpected turn of late. Outstanding factors in the change have been a sudden weakness at the London wool sales, a dock workers' strike at the Australian wool ports, which held up the auctions there for better than two weeks, with some changes in local sentiment following the above, and other, though less important, happenings in world markets. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the month's events has been the measure of success achieved by Bradford operators in their drive upon Merino prices. This was continued at the September series of the London wool sales, with the evident hope that lower costs might be brought about, and that this weakness might be carried over into the Australian auctions.

The first part of this plan appears to have been successfully worked out, the method of attack having been mainly to reoffer Merinos freely, and then withdraw them right and left when the bidding was inevitably too low. It is understood here that Bradford would have offered these wools even more liberally, if the selling brokers had been willing to accept further lots. Whatever the method or the purpose, it is undeniable that the London market has been forced downward in an unexpectedly severe swing, and that even greater declines would have been forced, but for the support given by Continental buyers, especially those from Germany.

This bearish move was not so successful in Australia as in London, simply because the dockworkers at Australian wool shipping ports timed their annual strike at such time as to keep the auctions in the Commonwealth closed while London was going on. Two weeks' sales were lost in Sydney, and the Melbourne season's opening, scheduled for Sept. 24 was not held until Oct. 2. The sales arranged at Adelaide, Sept. 21, and Perth, Sept. 18, were postponed indefinitely, and as this is written no new dates have been announced.

Sydney and Melbourne, opening on Oct. 2, the latter for the first public auction of the season, appear to have held up as

well as could be expected, in view of the slump in London. Compared with the closing of the July series, the September opening in London showed declines running from 2 cents a pound on medium and low crossbreds to 14½ cents on Spinners warp 70s. Not for a long time has the percentage of withdrawals run so large as during the progress of this series, on some days running up to 50 per cent of the total offerings, or even more. The drive on London prices was reinforced by short sales of tops at what are considered very low prices. Latest Bradford quotation for standard 64s warp top is 48½ pence, which compares with 51 pence in early September and 56 pence around the first of the year.

Wool conditions are still unsettled in the Australian auction markets, and it is not expected that they will return to normalcy until all danger of strike trouble has been eliminated. Owing to keen buying by Japan and the Continent, the sales held in the first week of October showed unexpected strength, though England was consistent, taking little or nothing, even of suitable wools. The best wools are not to be available in the Sydney market until about the middle of October, but after that time there will be a better opportunity to gauge the real temper of the market.

American buyers have been doing little or nothing, as the Boston market is still below the parity of both London and Australia, and mill buyers are not interested in Merinos, except at prices considerably under replacement values. During the past month a well-known manufacturer has been in the market trying to round up some good Merinos for his mill, but it is reported that his bids were so low that he got very little wool. This only serves to increase the prevailing hesitancy on the part of importers to bring in foreign wools, unless on direct order from responsible mills.

Still it cannot be denied that what is going on abroad has more or less sentimental effect upon the Boston market.

Manufacturers and mill buyers are quick to seize the opportunity to bear prices a little. Even the manufacturer's drive noted above was so timed as to coincide with the weak London opening, and the fact that they did not have better success speaks volumes for the inherent strength of the situation. Best opinion in Boston has been stabilized around the idea that domestic sorts have the right of way in the Boston market; that they are not over costly, in view of foreign wools of similar usefulness, plus the duty, and that they will all be wanted before the season is over.

The key to the wool situation still rests in the New York goods market, though control of wool values has been in large measure wrested from the hands of goods buyers. Granting that, it does not mean a contradiction to say that it cannot be expected that wool will sell in a normal way unless goods are being moved in a similar way. When that time comes, both wool and goods will be moving freely, and it is to be hoped at profitable rates. Latest advices from the goods market indicate a better distribution and several mills appear to have been getting a fair volume of business, in some cases being reported to have been sold ahead for the next three months, even up to the New Year.

The worsted mills have been trying out a new scheme, practically all of them having agreed to open their lines of fancy worsted for the spring season of 1929 at the same time, or at least during the same week. There was opposition to this on the part of some goods buyers who seemed to fear that they were in a fair way to lose some of the advantage previously held. The opposition appears to have mostly died out, and the general opinion is that enough success has followed the adoption of the new selling policy to warrant its continuance in the future.

The above is merely the prelude to bringing forward the real test of the market, which must always rest on the price basis. From this angle the market has done much better during the past month than at one time seemed possible. The net result of the month's operations has been a slow settling of values of fine

wools, both fleeces and Territories, with Medium wools strong, even higher in some cases. It is unfortunate that fine wools seem to be out of favor at the moment. This applies to Territory fine and fine medium staple, Texas spring wools and choice delaines, Ohio and similar.

The changes of the month in Territory wools have been almost wholly on the fine side, the choicest wools in that department having been neglected for a good part of the time. Good fine and fine medium staple wools are quotable at \$1.10 to \$1.12 clean, but some are asking more, and a few lots of selected wool have sold at \$1.15 or a little less. Business in this grade has been slow and unsatisfactory. Most of the mill demand for fine Territories has been for wools of the French combing type. There has been a particular call for lots showing a clean cost to the mill of not over \$1 clean. In this way it has been possible to move some of the less desirable New Mexico and Colorado mills. Topmakers have been particularly eager for these wools, having secured good orders for short tops where they could be used, and having been helped by the high prices of noils, something which has greatly reduced their conversion costs. Short clothing wools have also been quiet, though something has been done in them on the clean basis of 95 cents to \$1.

Half-bloods have continued to occupy the center of the stage. The best of these wools, Montana and similar, are now quotable at \$1.08 to \$1.10, but average wools making up the bulk of the current sales have sold at around \$1.05 clean. Medium wools continue very strong, and are really well sold. This is especially true of quarter-blood staple wools, never very plentiful and now less so than usual owing to previous sales for forward delivery. This grade is now in a position where seller are very cautious, until they know where they stand in regard to further gradings. Today's quotation on quarter-blood staple Territories is 95 cents to \$1 clean. The three-eighths-blood grade is also in a strong position, perhaps only a trifle less than quarter-bloods. Current quotations are \$1.05 to \$1.07 clean for

best lots, and \$1 to \$1.03 for average. There is a spread today of 2 to 5 cents a pound clean basis between choice and ordinary Territory wools of similar grade.

Ohio and similar fleece wools maintain the strength noted a month ago, especially for half-blood and medium combing grades. Only the fine wools are neglected. Sales of delaines have been made during the month at 47 and 48 cents, grease, the bulk at the lower figure and only a little at 48 cents. Good to average wools are quotable at 46 to 47 cents, and only a really choice lot can be moved at the higher figure. Fine clothing wools have sold at 40 cents, and though some lots are held at 41 cents, that figure is exceedingly difficult to obtain.

Half-blood combing wools from the fleece states are in good demand and repeated sales are noted as having been made at 51 cents and that appears to be about the market as this is written for standard wools of this grade. The strictly medium grades are firmer and actually sell for more money than it was possible to obtain during the summer. Current quotations are 55 cents for quarter-blood combing and 55 to 56 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, with scattering sales of both grades within the quoted range.

There is still considerable wool unsold in Ohio, though most of the medium clips are in second hands or owned by speculators. Recent buying of fine wools has been at 35 to 41 cents to the farmers, one clip being reported as sold at 42 cents. Medium clips are generally held at 52 cents but they are not selling freely, as the Boston market is not yet in a position where it is possible to make a profitable turnover at that figure. Some of these wools are being consigned to Boston, but they are accumulating here as mill buyers refuse to pay consignors' prices.

Texas wools are quiet in this market. Eight-months' wools are well sold, but twelve-months' wools are slow and draggy. The latter grade is nominally unchanged at \$1.12 to \$1.15 clean for choice and \$1.10 to \$1.12 for average, but sales are few and far between. The going price for eight-month's wools has been \$1 clean or a little more, but as the supply dimin-

ishes, holders are encouraged to ask a little more, and in some cases demand \$1.03 to \$1.05 for good lots. Fall wools are quotable at about 95 cents clean here, but little has yet been done in the new clip, either here or in the country. Shearing is now in full swing in Texas, and a few scattering clips have been taken over at 31 to 32½ cents, with most growers holding out for 35 cents.

It is estimated that several million pounds of spring wool are still unsold in the Southwest, including about 2,000,000 pounds at Roswell, New Mexico, 1,000,000 pounds at Albuquerque, and about 2,000,000 pounds twelve-months wool in Southern Texas, including lots stored at San Angelo, Del Rio, Uvalde, Sanderson, and possibly at other points. Eight-months' wools are supposed to be well sold in the country, but a Boston house is reported to have just bought 40,000 pounds of this grade at 31½ cents.

Some baled scoured and carbonized California wools have changed hands recently at 95 cents to \$1, and northern California wools of the better type are beginning to be moved on the clean basis of \$1.08 to \$1.10. These wools have been coming forward slowly, as there has been more or less congestion on the Panama Canal shipping lines.

Woolen wools are beginning to move again, but prices especially for pulled wools are a bit easier. The best Eastern scourings of pulled are now quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.13 for AA wools, \$1.07 to \$1.09 for fine A super, \$1.03 to \$1.05 for A super, \$1.02 to \$1.04 for choice B super, 98 cents to \$1 for ordinary B super, 78 to 80 cents for C super, and 95 cents to \$1 for lambs' Bs.

From the above it may be gathered that the wool trade as a whole is not unduly discouraged over what is going on abroad, especially in the London market. Results there are understood to be largely a matter of manipulation, and hence without particular significance in estimating values of domestic wool. In any case with the present tariff rates, prices in both London and Colonial markets have a long way to go before this market can be materially affected, except in a sentimental way.

TRADE IN FEEDER LAMBS AND MARKET PROSPECTS

(Continued on page 38)

percentage of the feeding lambs taken out, a few light lambs changing hands at \$14@14.25 and a sprinkling at \$13.75. The September decline averaged 75 cents per hundredweight.

As is usual, corn-belt feeders wanted blackfaced lambs. Their prejudice against whitefaces even at stiff penalties is inherent. A considerable number of whitefaces sold at \$12@12.50, and on this penalization they were hard to move, tail end lots selling as low as \$11@11.50. These small, cheap lambs are good property to carry through the winter and shear, but the average farmer feeder cannot be interested in them. On the other hand good 70-pound blackfaces were scarce and in demand. Prejudice is difficult to combat, but it is a cinch bet that, with proper handling, the cheap 60 to 62-pound whiteface lambs taken out this fall will make more money than the costlier blackfaces.

At Omaha, Iowa and Nebraska feeders paid \$12@12.50 late in the month, with a few sorted light lambs at \$13. At Denver up to \$13.25 was paid, these prices accounting for the fact that a large share of the supply sold on these two markets. A feature of the season was the sale of big drafts numbering several thousand head on the Denver market at \$13. Many Colorado range or pasture lambs reached the Denver market, selling at \$13@13.25. This stuff indicates the extent to which Colorado has been getting into sheep husbandry recently in areas formerly occupied exclusively by cattle. Denver is now recognized as one of the best feeder lamb markets on the circuit owing to proximity of both breeding and feeding areas. Packers have had a shipping margin between Denver and Chicago on killing stock all through the season, but speculators were unable to move the feeder end of the crop. Omaha has also been right up close to Chicago despite a large percentage of feeding lambs in the supply there. Iowa buying made this possible. Had feeders in Chicago territory, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan been in the same mood resultant compe-

tition would have maintained prices at higher levels and probably influenced the fat lamb market favorably.

However, feeders in Chicago territory have not forgotten what happened to their pocketbooks on the crop of lambs they laid in last year and in 1926. They went back to market to meet competition from a belated run of natives and took such punishment that some were crippled financially. On this occasion interior packers set their pegs in the \$13 hole for the general run of lambs, forcing feeders unable to finance themselves to unload at that figure.

Contention that high feeding cattle would develop hunger for feeding lambs proved to be erroneous as the whole country went cattle crazy, probably laying in a crop of thin steers that will not work out as profitably as lambs in the finality of the transaction.

By this time feed lots have been replanned and speculation on the probable course of the winter market is in order. With a generous supply of natives on the horizon this side of January 1, a bullish position meanwhile is illogical. What will happen after the turn of the year is anybody's guess. Statistics on volume of winter feeding are not available and if they were would be open to the suspicion of being mere guesstimates. Colorado, consequent on hay shortage, has been advertised as housing a far less number than a year ago, but when the outward count is made no conspicuous decrease is probable. Nebraska is likely to feed as many as last winter, Iowa more; but Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana will have fewer lambs. Probably some hay-feds will go on feed during the winter, especially if the fat lamb market furnishes incentive by holding up. Price invariably stimulates production. In any event no famine is to be expected, yet there is good reason to expect approximate repetition of last winter's prices, if supply can be properly distributed. Early last January the whole trade threw a fit, in apprehension that it would be compelled to take a trimming, whereas it actually made a killing. The October to January period will clean up natives and eliminate from the visible supply most of the lambs ab-

sorbed by farmer feeders. Thereafter the market should act better.

Slaughter figures, the only reliable gauge of production, have not recorded advertised increase in lamb production this year. August slaughter was but 1,196,112 head or 27,708 more than last year and slaughter for the 8-month period ending August was but 8,529,839, a gain of 190,965 compared with the corresponding period of 1927. The substantial September increase in market receipts is at least partly explained by sending feeders through these gateways as the gain was not in killing stock. Had it been so values would have declined another dollar.

Measured by cost of other meats and values of by-product current lamb prices lamb prices are not high, and prediction of a fairly satisfactory winter market is not illogical.

J. E. Poole.

UTAH ASSOCIATION PLANS WOOL MARKETING

Active work in promotion of orderly wool marketing was planned by members of the executive committee of the Utah Wool Growers Association, who met at Salt Lake City, on October 9th.

The officers were instructed to call an early meeting of representatives of all wool pools or wool marketing organizations within the state. At that time a definite program for procedure in 1929 will be presented and considered. This plan will be based upon the principles and suggestions contained in the last report rendered by the Wool Marketing Committee of the National Wool Growers Association. (This report was printed in the September Wool Grower). Following this a series of local meetings will be held for the discussion of the subject and presentation of the plan, growers being offered an opportunity to sign the marketing agreement to apply on their next year's clip.

The committee also discussed topics and speakers for the program of the next annual convention to be held at Salt Lake City, January 22-23, 1929.

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**Several herds of sheep with winter
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We have a very choice lot
of young Rambouillet
Rams coming on for the
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If you like Rambouillets with fine,
white, crimped wool, good bone, legs
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Small orders or carload lots

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Deer Lodge, Montana

Letter From A Shepherd To His Pal

Hellsplate, Switzerland,
October, 1928.

Dear Ern:

You'll regret to learn that your old pal is in a state of dire calamity. These lines are wrote to you from the interior of one of the best jails in all Switzerland. All I got besides ink and paper is bread and cheese and water. These natives just couldn't resist the temptation to lock me up. That's the way it is every time I hit a foreign country, they sweep out the old jail and vote me into possession. Over in the U. S. we don't hold it against a man if he goes to jail that way. It may be a reflection on his ability, but it's no smirch on his general character. But here you're branded for life, and the difference between a paying guest at a hotel and a star boarder at the taxpayers' expense is so wide you couldn't bridge the gap with a six tube radio.

But I'd better tell you how I got into all this misfortune before you get shocked into the notion that I've finally turned out to be the member of some gang of criminals. First though, I'll have to wise you up on some points about Switzerland. Of course you already know that this is the place where the Alps originated. An Alp, Ern, is about the most worthless bit of scenic disturbance you can imagine. It's just an overgrown blister of rock and ice, with barely enough level ground here and there for a practical man to stand up and yodel. A yodel, Ern, sounds like a worn circus calliope afflicted with a bad case of whooping cough. Alps and yodels go together. They're inseparable. It's the craziest mixture of geology and acoustics that was ever forced into partnership; but even so, there's a lot of people who got no other place left to go and who come here to listen to the combination. The hotel keepers capitalize the idea and encourage these suckers to believe that this yodeling is a real art, and worth the money.

Switzerland, Ern, was the only country in Europe that couldn't get into the war. They offered to rent it by the month to the Allies to hold their battles in, but

they couldn't furnish enough level ground for two armies to camp on at the same time. And of course there has to be two armies to have a real war. If you'd dig a trench here you might be undermining an alp, which would be fatal. The people here, the better classes, make limburger cheese and Swiss watches. These are inborn traits, and they couldn't do much of anything else. One of the strangest things about this country is the monasteries they have here. Usually they're built up against or on top of some mediocre alp that had no yodeling echo. Some of them are real old places, built hundreds of years ago. I can't figure out who pays the bills for these monks keep, for they don't do much of anything between meals except pray. But they've got one redeeming point. Every monastery has a kennel of St. Bernard dogs. When it comes night the monks load those dogs up with sandwiches and a bottle of real old brandy and send 'em out to hunt lost travelers. It seems like a fine Christian practice to me and I can't help but think how popular our churches would be if they'd adopt this custom along with their regular tenets. And think of the men who'd get lost! We'd be a lost nation, and they wouldn't be able to breed dogs fast enough to go around.

Well, anyway, that was the direct cause of my downfall. I'd been quietly on the watch for one of them dogs for some time, and finally I met one. Say, boy! that brandy would bring ten dollars a pint over in the U. S. I fed the dog the sandwiches and trailed him back home. He was an intelligent dog, and the next night he met me again, and the next night, and the night after that. I was putting the brandy into bottles labeled Swiss Hair Restorer, which ought to've got me by the customs officials. But my process worked too slow, and I wasn't bottling any great quantity. So I hit on an idea to speed up the work of collection. I looked around and got hold of a female dog, and just before dark I took her down to that monastery and led her up and down in front of the gate. Then I led her up a ravine and

level at the has to war. If right be could be er clas d Swiss ts, and ng else. but this y have against hat had are real ears ago. bills for do much i pray. g point. St. Ber ght the h sand- brandy ravelers practice ink how if they'd their regu en whō'd ion, and ed dogs ect cause y on the for some ay, boy! dollars a the dog im back dog, and the and the that. I s bottles ch ought officials. w, and I tivity. So the work and got st before monaster y ent of the vine and tied her to a bush between a couple of alps. I didn't have long to wait. In a little while all the dogs of that particular monastery loomed up along the trail, each one with a nice pack on his back. We sure had quite a time, for they're a real likeable lot of canines, gentle and playful, and we soon were fast friends. Of course I fed 'em the sandwiches and relieved 'em of the brandy. Fourteen pint bottles! Business was picking up. I'll bet those monks thought their dogs had located a long lost battallion. I kept the female and fed her a dollar's worth of steak, and that night I worked the racket again. Then those monks got suspicious, and the next night I was caught in the act. I tried to let on that I was a lost traveler and weak and faint from exposure, but I couldn't seem to make it stick. You see, I had eleven bottles in my sack, which I couldn't think of anything that would offer a satisfying explanation. So they took me to jail, and all them dogs followed me, right up to the doorstep, including the female. I'd named 'em all, and they acted like we'd been raised together. It was a dead give away.

They haven't placed any charge against me yet, for it seems like they can't find anything in their criminal code to fit my case. I didn't steal this brandy. Those monks sent them dogs out to look for customers, didn't they? Well, they found one. That's all. Unless they revise their laws I think I'll be out of here in a day or two and start for home with my shipment of goats.

That reminds me of Mrs. Anson Marble Farleigh. I'd like to offer you a few words of counsel in your courtship with her, but I'm not in the right mood just now. In case you feel yourself slipping on the job and are uncertain about your results just stall her along for a while. Keep her filled up with plenty of good food and candy and let your conscience be your guide. Or maybe you'd better wait till I get back.

Your friend and pal,
Richard A. Wormwood.

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References: W. P. Wing, Secretary California Wool Growers Assn.
Alex Johnson, Secretary California Farm Bureau.

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A choice lot
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5,000 Choice cross-bred white-face two year old ewes.
 700 Same bred Corriedale rams for January lambing.
 1,500 Choice cross-bred white-face yearling ewes from Corriedale rams.
 Also fifty each aged registered Corriedale and Rambouillet rams, very cheap.

DIAMOND RANCHE INC.
 Chugwater, Wyoming

PLANS BEING MADE FOR COLLECTION OF INTERNATIONAL WOOL STATISTICS

International wool statistics seem likely to become a reality, according to George T. Willingmyre, wool marketing specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who recently returned from Europe where he attended a conference held at Paris, to consider the problem of collecting comparable statistics on this commodity.

Delegates from the wool industries of England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Czechoslovakia attended the conference and reviewed a schedule for international use in the collection of this information. It was the recommendation of the conference that wool statistics be made compulsory by the passage of laws within each of the countries making it obligatory for dealers and manufacturers to report their holdings of wool on certain dates and the quantity of wool entering into consumption. The International Wool Statistical Committee, set up by the Economical Council of the League of Nations, also held a meeting in Paris which was attended by representatives of the principal wool-consuming countries of Europe. Mr. Willingmyre while at Bradford, England, attended a conference of Australian, New Zealand and South African wool growers and members of the British Wool Federation and the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, which was called to discuss difficulties of production and manufacture, changes of fashion, etc. He believes that meetings such as this could advantageously be held by wool producers and manufacturers in other countries.

At the meetings in Bradford many other matters of trade importance were discussed, such as sheep branding fluids that will withstand the rigors of atmospheric conditions and soil, and yet, after months of service as an identification mark, remain soluble in the regular scouring solutions. A subject discussed which deserves the consideration of all producers in the production of uniform fleeces according to the official standards, qualities and trade requirements.

Organization of the entire wool industry in the Continental countries has gone

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We have for sale this season:
 700 head of yearling rams
 Several cars of big ram lambs
 Also several cars of ewes

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Breeders of Purebred and Registered Hampshire Sheep
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A BETTER CAMP FOR YOUR MONEY

Improved Trail Tongues
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At the National Ram Sale the excellence of our rams was demonstrated by the demand for them.

Highest priced stud yearling.
 Highest priced stud lamb.
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 and this pen was made up of 25 lambs.

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The Better Ewe Flock
 SOLANO CORRIE DALE RANCH
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The bull calf is castrated standing. The operation takes place behind the animal. Hold the pincers opened with right hand.

Fifty bulls castrated per hour. Lambs easily tailed and castrated; there is no bleeding; the bag is not cut, the cords are crushed under the skin, the testicle is reduced to a lump of fat.

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\$4.00 extra profit per head in beef

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PACIFIC COAST DEALERS

California Wool Growers Association

405 Sansome Street, San Francisco
 Inventor and Sole Maker: Dr. N. Burdizzo
 Turin, Italy

October, 1928

45

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

far. These organizations include wool producers, merchants, wool pullers, commission combers, spinners, weavers and distributors. Problems arising in any branch of the industry are brought to the attention of representatives of the different branches and free discussion is invited, usually resulting in a recommendation for correction with the welfare of the entire industry in mind.

CORRIE DALE BREEDERS OF PACIFIC COAST STATES ORGANIZE IN THE INTERESTS OF THAT BREED

A meeting of breeders of Corriedale sheep was held at the California State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, September 5. A number of breeders were present representing California and Nevada. They also had assurance of support from various Oregon breeders. At this meeting there was organized the Pacific Coast Corriedale Sheep Breeders Association, with J. D. Harper of Dixon, president, and Professor F. W. Wilson of the University of Nevada, secretary. The object of this association is to acquaint sheepmen more fully with the merits of this excellent dual purpose breed, and also to make it known where desirable breeding stock can be obtained from reliable breeders.

The Corriedales were first imported into the United States from New Zealand in 1914. They have so thoroughly demonstrated their merits to the various breeders that they feel this breed is well beyond experimental consideration, and deserves to take its place among the other desirable breeds. The Corriedale was developed in New Zealand to fill the need for maximum returns of both wool and mutton from the same animal. The Pacific Coast breeders have found this breed particularly well adapted to their conditions, both for the farm flock and for cross-breeding purposes on the range.

An effort was made to locate and notify all Corriedale sheep breeders in this territory of the meeting, and all who failed to receive notice or could not attend the meeting are urged to join this association in the interests of the Corriedale.

E. H. Thomas.

Berkeley, Calif.

PACIFIC WOOL SHOW OUTSTANDING EVENT

With 25 per cent more fleeces already entered for the Pacific International Wool Show than the total number exhibited last fall, and with more coming in every day, Director C. E. Grelle announces that the 1928 show will be bigger and better in every way. This wool show is sponsored each year at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition by the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers for the purpose of raising the quality of wool grown in the West and advertising its merits.

Eleven silver trophies are offered this year for the best fleeces in various classifications. Perpetual trophies awarded last year which will be up again this year are the Webb plate for best fine wool fleece; the United States National Bank cup for the best three-eighths fleece; the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers cup for the best quarter-blood fleece, and the Jacobs Oregon City Woolen Mills cup for the best half-blood fleece. The Angora Journal and the L. C. Chase Co. will award another mohair

75 Shropshire — 50 Oxford

RAMS

Yearlings and two-year-olds of quality and size

One of the oldest and greatest prize-winning flocks of these breeds in America.
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Besides the usual number of yearling stud and range rams, I will also offer some especially bred stud lambs from my newly imported sires.

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DELAINE MERINOS

Grow More - and - Better Wool

And are the Hardiest and Best Ranglers in the World

You can range three Delaine-Merino ewes on the same feed it takes for two of the larger breeds; they will shear twice as much wool as the other two, and raise bigger lambs, which the trade now demands. Cross your ewes with DELAINE-MERINO BUCKS and get a band of really profitable sheep to run. I have 200 DELAINE-MERINO BUCKS for 1928 trade. Mostly big smooth ones. All registered. One or a carload shipped anywhere on approval. Photos free.

Prices Reasonable

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HAMPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE

300 HEAD YEARLINGS

300 HEAD OF RAM LAMBS

These sheep are bred from the very best of purebred ewes. We have not bred a ram in our herd other than a first class registered ram in 25 years. Consequently our ewes are as good as the best.

These sheep have been run on mountain ranges and are absolutely clean. They are guaranteed to be free from stomach worms, liver worms, foot rot and lip and leg disease. They are in splendid condition for immediate breeding either on ranch or range. They are priced for quick sale.

For Particulars, Call on or Address

J. E. MORSE
DILLON, MONT.

SHEEP FOR SALE
We can furnish for fall delivery either cross bred or fine wool yearling ewes. Also mixed aged ewes.

If you want to buy or sell sheep, see us.

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**American Corriedale
Association**

President, J. H. King, Laramie, Wyo.
Secretary, F. S. King, Cheyenne, Wyo.

For literature and application blanks,
apply to Secretary.

American Cotswold Registry Association

Write for list of members and breeders. If you have registered Cotswolds to sell, or wish to buy and will state what you have or want, will try and assist you or give you desired information.

F. W. HARDING

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American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues. Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

F. N. Bullard, Woodland, California
Secretary

Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio
For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

davenport cushion for the best mohair ram fleece.

Seven new cups are offered for the first time this year. The Willamette Valley Wool Growers Association has donated three beautiful cups in the low quarter-blood, braid and mohair classifications. This organization is no longer in existence, but Senator Isaac E. Staples, former treasurer and a good friend of the Pacific International, and some of the other officers got together and decided that the best use to which they could put some money they had in the treasury was to donate these trophies to the Wool Show.

Eugene C. Tribble, a prominent Romney enthusiast of California, has sent us a handsomely engraved cup to go to the exhibitor of the best Romney ram fleece. Frank Brown, Hampshire king of Carlton, Oregon, has donated an equally beautiful silver pitcher which will reward the breeder showing the best Hampshire fleece. The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association is giving a fine silver trophy for the best Rambouillet ram fleece, and the Oregon Shropshire Breeders Association has offered a cup for the best Shropshire ram fleece.

In addition to these awards, cash prizes ranging up to \$15 per fleece are available for first place awards, and as many as seven cash prizes will be awarded for places taken in the various classes of exhibits as follows:

A. BREED SHOW CLASSES

(By Breeds)

Competition of ram fleeces;

Competition of ewe fleeces:

for the following thirteen breeds of registered sheep:

1 Ram	2 Ewe	Delaine Merino
3 Ram	4 Ewe	Rambouillet.
5 Ram	6 Ewe	Corriedale.
7 Ram	8 Ewe	Cheviot.
9 Ram	10 Ewe	Dorset.
11 Ram	12 Ewe	Hampshire.
13 Ram	14 Ewe	Leicester.
15 Ram	16 Ewe	Oxford.
17 Ram	18 Ewe	Shropshire.
19 Ram	20 Ewe	Southdown.
21 Ram	22 Ewe	Cotswold.
23 Ram	24 Ewe	Lincoln.
25 Ram	26 Ewe	Romney.

The fleeces will be placed with reference to quality, weight and type for each breed and sex. Premiums and ribbons will be given according to the number of entries of each breed in accordance with the following schedule:



Are your Sheep LOUSY?

Control Lice, Scab and Sheep Tick
with "Black Leaf 40"

For many years wool growers have depended upon "Black Leaf 40," the "Old Reliable" dip to kill these parasites.

"Black Leaf 40" is non-injurious to sheep and wool. Play safe—dip in "Black Leaf 40." Our new reduced price is \$11.85 for 10-lb. tin (formerly \$13.50). Sold by dealers in ranch supplies.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated Louisville, Kentucky



"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine



DID YOU KNOW?

That the Hampshire Sire will give you market lambs in 100 days. Let us tell you about it.

We have a delightful little booklet and a classified list of breeders for you. They are yours for the asking. Write the Secretary for what you want.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASS'N.

MRS. MINNIE W. MILLER, President

1427 Ramona Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah

COMFORT A. TYLER, Secretary

72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Number Fleeces Entered	Prizes							Ttl
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	\$ 3							\$ 3
2	\$ 3	\$ 2						\$ 5
3	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 2					\$ 9
4	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1				\$10
5 to 9	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1			\$15
10 to 14	\$10	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1		\$28
15 or over	\$15	\$10	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$43

A-1. BREED SHOW CLASSES
(By Grades of Wool)

All fleeces in the Breed Show will be judged for grades of wool, to compete for five ribbons in each of the following grades:

Class 27 Fine Staple.

- 28 Half Blood Combing.
- 29 Three-eighths Blood Combing.
- 30 Quarter Blood Combing.
- 31 Low Quarter Blood Combing.
- 32 Common.
- 33 Braid.

B. COMMERCIAL WOOL SHOW

Cash prizes and ribbons will be given for each of the following grades of wool:

Class 34 Fine Staple.

- 35 Half Blood Combing.
- 36 Three-eighths Blood Combing.
- 37 Quarter Blood Combing.
- 38 Low Quarter Blood Combing.
- 39 Common.
- 40 Braid.

in accordance with the following schedule:

Number Fleeces Entered	Prizes							Ttl
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5 to 9	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1			\$15
10 to 14	\$10	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1		\$28
15 or over	\$15	\$10	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$43

C. CHAMPIONSHIP FOR GRADES

In this class, the winners of the breed fleeces in grade judging will compete with the winners of the commercial wool class for the championship ribbon for each grade.

Class 41 Championship Fine Staple.

- 42 Championship Half Blood Combing.
- 43 Championship Three-eighths Blood Combing.
- 44 Championship Quarter Blood Combing.
- 45 Championship Low Quarter Blood Combing.
- 46 Championship Common.
- 47 Championship Braid.

Full information regarding the show can be obtained from the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, 461 Davis St., Portland, Oregon, who report wool entries coming from Montana, Idaho, California, Indiana, Oregon, Washington, and other states. The fleeces can be sent to the Association's Portland warehouse at any time, where they will be held for the show.

Some Australian and South American fleeces are being brought out from Boston as exhibits at the Wool Show and growers will thus have an opportunity to compare these wools with domestic fleeces.

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

HERBOLD'S PREDATORY ANIMAL POISON

Special New Plans

Kills Poison-Wise Animals - Saves Furs - Prevents Making Poison-Wise Animals
Can be used in all tasty food parts animals like best—Such as
Jack Rabbit, Chicken, Duck, Porcupine, Hearts Preferably or in Rib Cavity of Cottontail, Mice,
Gopher, Squirrel, Birds, Etc.—In Any Meats, Fat or Lean

Write for Descriptive Free Circular—P. A. HERBOLD, Cokeville, Wyo.

LINCOLNS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

See Our Exhibit at the Utah State Fair October 6-13, 1928, Salt Lake City

Where we will have for sale 50 very high class Lincoln stud rams and ewes and also six very fine imported Suffolk rams.

We are also offering a few carloads of Lincoln ram lambs and a hundred ewes, yearlings and two-year-olds. For description and prices, write or wire

R. S. ROBSON & SON

"The Maples" Stock Farm, Denfield, Ont. Canada
Telegraph Address: Ilderton, Ont. Canada

LINCOLNS AND COTSWOLDS

RAM LAMBS

I offer for sale: Three hundred (300) Good Cotswolds
and

Two hundred (200) Lincoln Ram Lambs

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621 Kearns Building Salt Lake City, Utah

or

Hotel Evanston, Evanston, Wyo.

FAIRFIELD STOCK FARM

"America's Leading Lincoln Flock"

500—LINCOLN RAMS—500

Our offering of 500 head of one and two year old LINCOLN Rams for this season, contains the greatest selection of Lincoln Rams in America this year. We have the best lot of yearling STUD RAMS that we ever offered.

These rams are all well grown, have plenty of bone and are good vigorous chaps, with stamina. Their fleeces will appeal to anyone, lots of density, and even throughout. Orders will now be booked for delivery to suit the purchaser. Wire or write for quotations.

FAIRFIELD STOCK FARM

J. H. PATRICK & SON

Ilderton, Ontario, Canada

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR SHEEP

Three years ago last spring we had nine poisoned in one day by death camas. Two were nearly dead the next morning. We gave them two ounces of kerosene and saved them all. That is all we have used since and we have never lost a sheep so doctored. Our herder always carries a bottle of kerosene with him when the camas is bad. This treatment is also good for cattle poisoned with larkspus, lupine and wild parsnip.

We have also found the following treatment good for new-born lambs that are chilled. We bring them in by the fire and give them a drop or two of "Rawleigh's" liniment as soon as they can swallow from a spoon. The liniment is put in a little warm milk. In this way we have saved several lambs that were too weak to lift their heads up when they were brought in.

For "scours" in lambs or calves, we give lysol in their regular feed of milk. We give a lamb four or five drops and a calf half a teaspoonful. The dose should be repeated in twelve hours if necessary.

Mrs. Geo. G. Lannen.
Fishtail, Mont.

(It is known that some sheep affected by death camas make a partial recovery without treatment. —Editor.)

CRANDELL'S PRIZE SHEEP**America's Champion Flock of Lincolns and Cotswolds**

Winners of 31 Championships at Utah State Fair and Fat Stock Shows
Only Three Championships Lost in Four Years

Not How Many But How Good

STUD RAMS - BREEDING EWES - RANGE RAMS or CHOICE RAM LAMBS
Sired by the International Champions

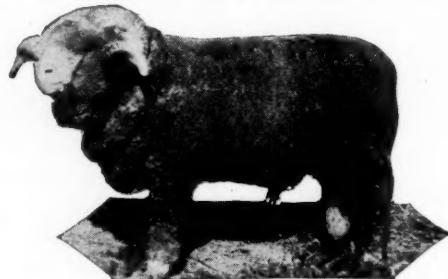
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CASS CITY, MICHIGAN

Box 477

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WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA

Breeders of Fine Wool Rambouillet Sheep

"Major"—Bullard Bros.' Reserve Champion Ram at Chicago International, 1925

Flock Founded in 1875

Correspondence Solicited

F. N. Bullard, Manager

F. H. NEIL & SONS

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| 50 Reg. Lincoln Stud Rams | 50 Reg. Yearling Suffolk Stud Rams |
| 300 Reg. Yearling Lincoln Rams | 25 Reg. Hampshire Stud Rams |
| 100 Pure Bred Yearling Lincoln Range Raised Rams | 200 Pure Bred Yearling Hampshire Range Raised Rams |
| 50 Reg. Cotswold Stud Rams | 150 Large Pure Bred Hampshire Ram Lambs Range Raised |
| 200 Range Yearling Cotswold Rams | |
| | 500 Large Suffolk x Hampshire Cross Bred Yearlings and Ram Lambs Range Raised |
| | 100 Reg. Lincoln Yearling and Two-year-old Ewes |
| | 100 Reg. Cotswold Yearling and Two-year-old Ewes |
| | 50 Reg. Suffolk Yearling and Two-year-old Ewes |
| | 25 Reg. Leicester Yearling Rams |

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"Coolidge"—Many times winner and champion
Grandson of Old 467

Home of "I Am"—the \$2000 Lamb

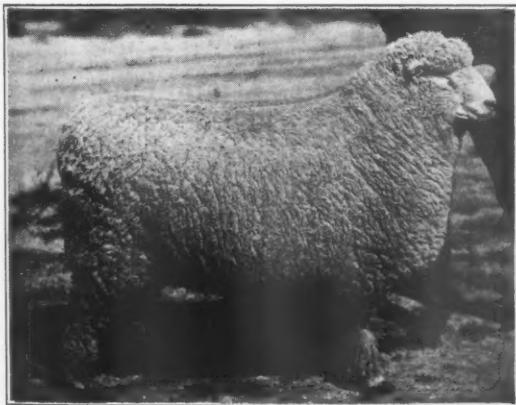
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KING BROTHERS COMPANY



Champion Corriedale Ram. First Prize Ram Wyoming and Colorado State Fairs; Also at Chicago International, 1927. Defeating Importation of Rams from New Zealand; and Champion Ram at Ogden Live Stock Show, January, 1928.

Laramie,
Wyoming

Breeders of
Rambouillet
and
Corriedale
Sheep



"C" Type Champion Rambouillet Ram, American Royal, 1927, and Champion Ram at Ogden Live Stock Show, January, 1928.

KING PRODUCTIONS SATISFY 1927 JUDGES

At the American Royal in B Class Rambouillets our Principal Winnings were 1st in Aged Ram, 2nd and 3rd in Yearling Rams, 2nd in Ram Lamb, 3rd in Yearling Ewe, 3rd in Ewe Lamb, Champion Ram and Champion Flock. American Royal C Class Rambouillets—2nd in Aged Ram, 1st in Yearling Ram, 1st in Ram Lamb, 2nd in Pen Ram Lambs, 1st in Yearling Ewes. Champion Ram, Champion Ewe, Champion Flock.

At the Chicago International—1st in Aged Ram, 4th Yearling Ram, 1st Ewe Lamb, 1st Pen of Ewe Lambs, Champion Ram, Reserve Champion Ewe, and Champion Flock. At the Ogden Live Stock Show, held in January, 1928, we had Champion Ram, Champion Ewe and Champion Flock.

STOCK OF EITHER BREED SOLD SINGLY OR IN CAR LOTS.

LINCOLNS SUFFOLKS PANAMAS

200 Lincoln Rams

125 Yearling Panama Rams

25 Registered Yearling Suffolk Rams

25 Registered Yearling and Two-Year-Old Ewes,
now bred to the champion of the breed at
the Royal Agricultural Show, England.

Also, Cotswold Rams

These are of the best quality that I have ever
offered. Write or wire



One of My Suffolk Rams

EUGENE PATRICK

Cullen Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah

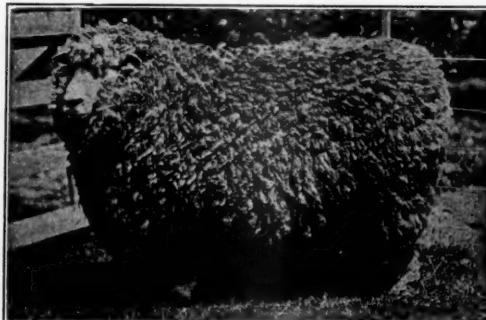
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New Zealand can supply your needs in this direction.
Our Romneys hold the world's Championship.

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